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SINEWS AND SWORD

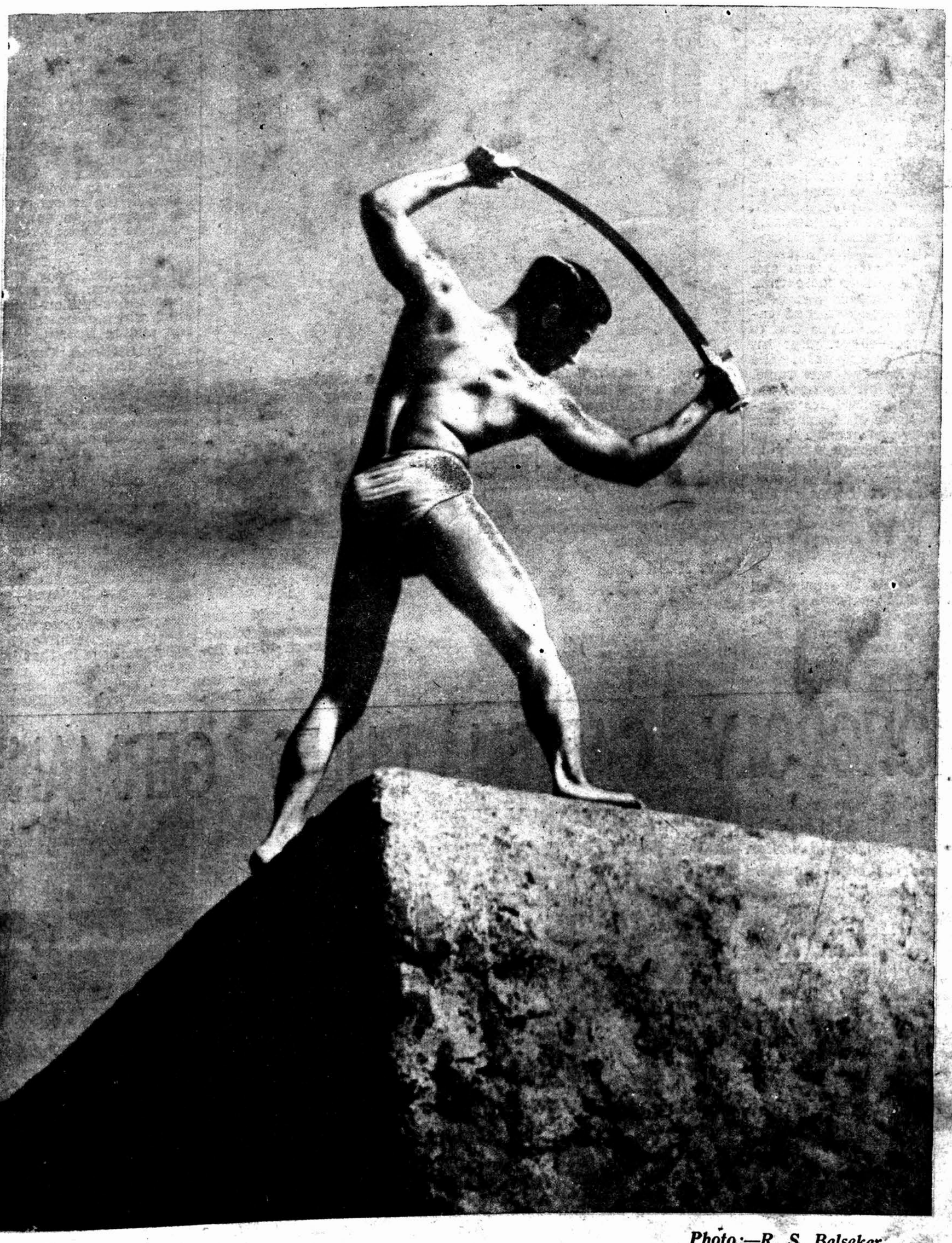


Photo:—R. S. Balsekar

HOW STRONG IS THE ENEMY?

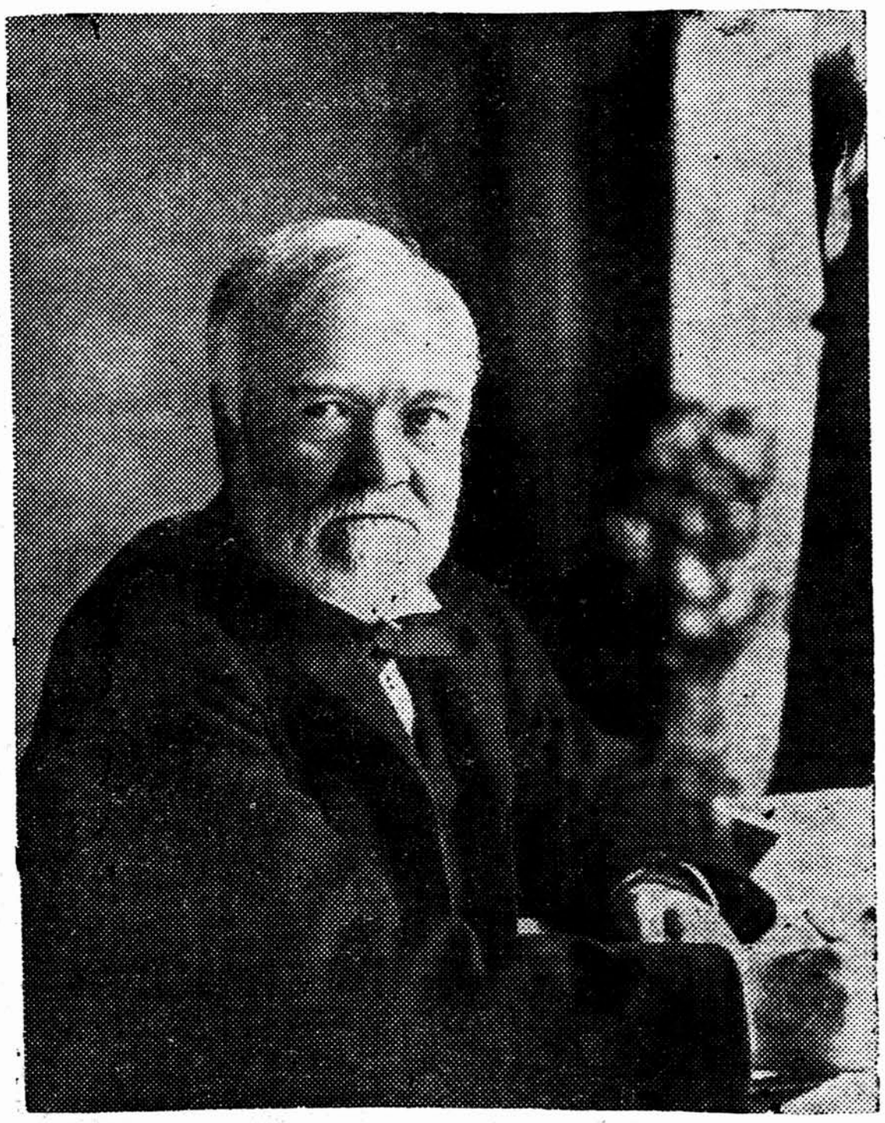
—See Page 3

THE STORY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

In the little Fifeshire town of Dunfermline, which was once the residence of Scottish kings, Andrew Carnegie was born 109 years ago. The tiny cottage where he lived is a significant memorial to one who became the richest man in the world. So poor were his parents that they had great difficulty in gathering enough money to pay their passage to America, where future prospects seemed brighter than in their native town. The boy's father got work in the new land as a hand-loom weaver; his mother slaved until midnight stitching shoes for a shoemaker; and Andrew was thankful to earn six shillings a week in a factory. He next became a messenger-boy, which led to a post as telegraph operator in a railway company. Even in those early days, his greatest joy—apart from his delight in hard work—was to be found in books and music.

Journalistic Ambitions

Andrew Carnegie never forgot those days when he was fighting to earn a living—and struggling at the same time to improve his own mind. All his life he had a strong literary bent, for which he always thanked his grandfather, who had written pamphlets on reform and education. When little more than a boy Andrew himself was writing for the newspapers, and indeed one of his ambitions was to become a great editor. But his promotion in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad was rapid, and he invested his savings with great skill. He realised, for example, the usefulness of sleeping-cars to the public and managed to scrape together enough money to help the inventor to exploit the idea. When the American Civil War broke out, his coolness and resource led to his being put in charge of military railways. He saw that iron was a much more suitable material than wood for the construction of the railway bridges that would be required all over the United States, and his keen vision was responsible for the success of the companies he helped to found. America was growing at an enormous rate, and for an enterprising young man life was full of opportunities. When the great rush to the oil-wells of Pennsylvania took place, he went with some friends to have a look round; they paid 40,000 dollars for some wells that were eventually worth 5,000,000 dollars.



This is the story of Andrew Carnegie, a Scotsman who made a vast fortune and gave most of it away during his lifetime to found cultural institutions and various charitable trusts for the good of the people. His benefactions in Scotland and throughout the world amounted to many millions of pounds.

Gave It All Away

Andrew Carnegie soon found that his various enterprises were occupying so much of his time that he was compelled to resign his post in the railway company; and in the years that followed, he accumulated money on an immense scale. When he retired in 1901 and sold his shares in the United States Steel Corporation, he received one hundred million pounds sterling. And then this extraordinary man settled down to work out plans for giving it all away, his greatest desire was now to benefiit his fellow creatures by his fabulous wealth.

By this time, he had paid many visits to his old home in Scotland. Every time he returned to the little town where he was born, it was with a heart filled with thankfulness and pride. In Dunfermline, before the family had emigrated his father had joined with a few other hand-loom weavers to found the first circulating library in the district; and it was with a special thrill of joy that Andrew Carnegie made his first great benefaction by founding the Dunfermline Public Library. Many other gifts were to follow in the succeeding years. It had once been his hope to retire at the age of 35 and spend three years at a University to obtain an education of a kind that had been denied to him by the poverty of his parents and so he founded the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, one half of its annual revenue of over £100,000 to be used to pay the fees of deserving poor students, the other half to be devoted to improving the Universities.

Hero Fund

Dunfermline is appropriately the headquarters of the various Carnegie Trusts; and indeed he gave three quarters of a million sterling for the benefit of the people in his native town, and established there a College of Hygiene and other institutions. An accident in a coal pit, in which the heroic leader of the rescue party lost his life, suggested to Carnegie that it would be a splendid idea to make financial provision for the families of such heroes—or for anyone who had been disabled in performing a gallant action. The result was the great five-million-dollar Hero Fund, which operates both in America and in Britain.

In Scotland, Carnegie's money is devoted to the well-being of the people. This takes many forms including the support of adult education, aid to museums, grants to libraries, financial assistance to choral and orchestral societies and many another good object. It is with sadness that one contemplates his efforts to establish international peace, for he contributed vast sums to build a Palace of Peace at The Hague, which was a forerunner of the League of Nations; but his other benefactions have borne rich fruit. The cultural benefits he had conferred upon Scotland—and other countries as well—will preserve his memory; and those who have reason to be grateful to this remarkable man, born in that humble cottage in Dunfermline, may be numbered not by the hundred thousand but by the million.

MONOPOLY CAPITAL RULES GERMANY

By ALBERT NORDEN

(The author, now a defence worker in the U. S. A. was a German economist and writer. This article has been translated from German by Elizabeth Hartmann.)

A social tragedy on a grand scale is being enacted in the Third Reich. Behind the scenes of the bloody "war of German socialism against the democratic plutocracies" the National Socialist regime has set up an unlimited dictatorship of monopoly capital. The German middle class, to whom Hitler promised paradise, was fleeced in order to kill the Jews, democrats and workers in Germany and to kill all those outside Germany who dared to resist the world domination of the swastika. To-day it finds its property stolen, its businesses sealed up, its plants closed by the Nazi Government and its members forced to work as common labourers in the factories of the very trusts which Hitler, when setting forth the Nazi programme, promised to abolish for the benefit of the middle class.

Before the "Frankfurter Zeitung" suspended publication a short while ago it stated that from 1940 to the beginning of 1943 no less than 9,000 small and medium-sized industrial plants in the Reich had closed their doors. But even before then thousands had failed, and according to the same paper the year 1943 itself brought a new wave of closures. These resulted primarily from the withholding of raw materials and orders, which the government then proceeded to assign exclusively to the big trusts.

Middle Class Crushed

Hitler and his colleagues dealt even more ruthlessly with the craftsmen. Of their 16,00,000 shops, 6,00,000 were officially declared superfluous. Here the Nazi regime did not content itself with refusing raw materials; the government inspectors went, and are still going, literally from shop to shop and ordering them to close. In this manner an average of 142 workshops disappeared daily from 1936 to 1938 and 208 daily in 1938-1939. Since the outbreak of war no more figures have been published but the tempo has been still further stepped up and the "general mobilization" of February 1943 robbed a large number of the remaining craftsmen of their independence and swept them into the factories, which are hungry for workers to turn out armaments.

Short shrift was made of the small shop-keepers By order of the authorities those whose turnover did not reach a certain level had to liquidate their businesses. A hundred thousand merchants were ruined in this way. Not content with this, in the spring of 1943 Dr. Funk, the Reich Minister of Economics, ordered the closing of an additional 120,000 retail establishments.

By bringing about the liquidation of all joint-stock companies with slender capital the Nazi Government succeeded in cutting the number of companies in half from roughly 10,000 to 5,000. The big companies, with capital of over 5,000,000 marks, thereby increased in number as well as in wealth

The nouveaux riches, in the shape of the high Nazi bureaucracy, and the old millionaires, the heads of the traditional German finance capital, now crush the middle class under an iron heel. Together they have incorporated into their own trusts the economic sector formerly held by the middle classes. Nothing is falser, or more convenient for Goebbels, than the legend of the Nazi state's domination over and opposition to monopoly capital. The reverse is true. The money with which the German trusts financed Hitler's rise has borne high interest. It is no accident that in the years following Hitler's accession to power a preponderant portion of the enterprises belonging wholly or partially to the State, such as the big navigation companies, shipyards and smelting works, and especially the noted Steel Trust and the big banks—the Deutsche Bank, Dresdener Bank, Kommerz-und Privat-Bank and so on—passed completely into private ownership. The unfructuaries are the very same men who have dominated Germany's economic and political life since the beginning of the century

None of the well-known trusts has suffered through Hitler—all have benefited by his domestic and foreign policy. The heads of the Nazi party are represented in some of these enterprises. In so far as the brown-shirted parvenus have formed their own trusts they have done so in the main at the expense, not of the big concerns already existing, but of the middle class and of the Jews—and especially through annexations outside the borders of the Reich. The eradication of craftsmen, small manufacturers, merchants and local bankers in the Reich and the expropriation of employers all over Europe are but two sides of one and the same process. And the process has placed the Continent under the unlimited power of a dozen mammoth business concerns and banks, whose boards of directors represent a mixture of the old economic dynasties and the Nazi cheifs.

One thinks of the I. G. Farben trust, which invaded Austria Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Balkans in Hitler's footsteps, captured the Norwegian light-metal industry and finally acquired control over the chemical and dye industries of France.

Steel Trust

One thinks of the Goering concern, which in 1936 did not yet exist but in the course of half a decade changed from a five-million mark enterprise into the biggest trust in Europe outside of I. G. Farben, Austria's famous Erzberg (ore mountain), steam navigation on the Donau, a high percentage of the Sudeten lignite, the Skoda and Vitcovice munition plants in Czechoslovakia, the Polish coal mines and the two biggest concerns in Rumania—Malaxa and Reschitza—the Lorraine mines and smelting works of the French industrial magnate, the Wendel, the Soviet iron mines of Krivoi Rog and the magnesium deposits at Nikopol—all these and many more the Number Two Nazi and his accomplices appropriated.

One thinks of Krupp, the size of whose holding increased considerably

(Continued on Page 15)

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How Strong Is The Enemy?

Over-Optimism Is Dangerous

By I. F. STONE

WASHINGTON.

I have obtained a copy of a "Report on the Strength of the Axis" sent to all members of Congress last week and to a select list of leading industrialists.

The report is by Major General George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff and Chief of Military Intelligence. I had some difficulty in learning from the War Department whether or not the report was to be passed on to the public. "It's a touchy subject," one War Department employee said cryptically, and wanted to know where I had obtained it. On learning that I already had a copy, a responsible public-relations officer finally assured me that I was free to quote from it or condense it for publication. I propose to do so in this letter. For if the figures and analyses presented by General Strong are in any large measure correct, we still have a large war ahead of us, and the current wave of optimism which conditions most of our present political struggles is without foundation.

Up And Down

This optimism is in part the result of German propaganda and Soviet victories. But the dominant policy at the War and Navy departments—a belief that the best way to run the war is with plenty of ballyhoo, exaggerating victories and minimizing losses—must also be held responsible. An additional factor is our national temperament, which leads us to promote a war as we would a real-estate boom. The inflation of hopes may be as disastrous in the one case as in the other.

Of course, both War and Navy have their pessimists, and sometimes the same official will be optimistic one day, pessimistic the next. The effect is hardly clarifying. Here are a few salient points of this year's prophetic curve. On January 2 Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific fleet, predicted "complete absolute defeat for the Axis" in 1943. In July Vice-Admiral Frederick J. Horne, vice-chief of naval operations, told a Congressional committee that the war would last "at least until 1949." By October 27, however, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, was sure that we would "win the war long before the gloomy prediction of 1949."

The War Department likewise seems unable to make up its mind. On October 18 General Henry H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, held a most optimistic press conference. Allied bombings, he said, were sapping Germany's strength, forcing it to strip Italy of planes and leave "relatively few in Russia"; Germany had lost 10,000 planes in the Mediterranean area and had only 500 available when Italy was invaded. As for the Japanese, they "seem to have their fifth or sixth team in action in the Pacific." But the day after General Arnold's conference a quite different picture was presented at a private meeting of Congressmen addressed by Secretary Stimson, General Marshall, and General Strong. According to General Strong, the Luftwaffe, despite heavy losses, is larger now than it was in 1939.

We owe our knowledge of these private talks to a House "freshman", George E. Outland, a progressive Democrat from California. Outland told me he was so struck by Strong's statement that he asked permission to use some of its facts and figures in a Washington column he writes for the papers in his district. General Strong replied by sending a two-page summary of his private address, which Representative Outland released to the press on November 12. A few days later the War Department sent all members of Congress the full Strong report "with relatively minor deletions for military security."

Deceived By Publicity

Two key statements in the Strong report may help us to understand the military realities which made themselves felt at the Moscow conference. "Our optimism for the future," General Strong says, "is based almost entirely on the ability of our Russian allies to keep nearly three-quarters of the German army occupied in the east, and on the ability of American and British aviators to keep up their tremendous raids on Germany's European Fortress." At another point the head of our military intelligence notes, "If all the resources of the United Nations were pooled we would have a definite advantage over Germany in the European theatre. However, were it not for the enormous sacrifices of our Russian ally, who is paying a heavy price for her magnificent victories, the odds would be roughly four or five to one against us."

After declaring that we have all been deceived by "highly optimistic publicity regarding relatively minor victories," the General gives a hard-boiled view of the power still at the disposal of our enemies. As against the twenty divisions lost at Stalingrad and the eight lost in North Africa, the Reich this year has raised more than sixty new divisions, each with six hundred machine-guns and three hundred heavier weapons. "That gives you an idea," General Strong says, "of how much German war industry is producing in spite of our aerial offensive." Their weapons include new models of tanks and guns "in some cases equal to and in some cases better than anything which the Allied armies have to place against them." One of these is a new rocket gun, weighing less than 1,800 pounds but with fire power equal to six heavy field howitzers weighing nine tons apiece.

Behind this war-production record is a steady increase in man-power. Strong reports that in June 1939, there were 23,000,000 persons employed in the Reich's essential war industries. To-day there are 35,000,000, including an estimated 7,000,000 foreign civilian workers and prisoners of war. Germany's full potential can only be grasped if one considers that it controls a population of 325,000,000, all "contributing at least in some measure to the German war effort." Its position in materials is good. It controls 42,000,000 tons in steel capacity to-day whereas it had but 25,000,000 tons in 1938. In 1942 its coal production was 186,000,000 tons, and "Axis Europe as a whole produced almost double that amount." Germany is nearly self-sufficient in rubber, thanks to synthetic production, and although there is a shortage of certain types of oil and lubricants, it "has sufficient high-octane gasoline for its air forces." Despite rumours to the contrary, "there is much evidence that the German rail-road and transportation network is functioning efficiently and adequately."

> **On January 2, 1943, an Admiral of the U. S. Navy predicted "complete absolute defeat for the Axis in 1943".**
>
> **In July, a Vice-Admiral of the U. S. Navy told a Congressional Committee that the war would last "at least until 1949."**
>
> **The truth is somewhere between these two statements. Where exactly? We can determine that only if we know how strong really is the enemy.**

Food Position

Germany's food position, according to General Strong, is better than it was in the last war. The present diet of both the worker in heavy industry and the soldier "is higher in caloric content than it was at the outbreak of the war in 1939." Meat and fat rations, though down, are larger than they were in 1918. "The bread, flour and cereal rations in 1918," Strong reports, "were less than forty ounces, compared with eighty-two ounces at present. This is a decrease of only two ounces since 1939. The cultivated acreage is only slightly below the pre-war level and this year's harvest will surpass any crop output since the war started, comparing favourably with the pre-war average." Whatever the conditions in occupied Europe, the Reich itself is far from starving.

The Luftwaffe has become the weakest point of the German forces, "but even this weakness should not be overemphasized." Until July 1 of this year German plane production "more than made up" for losses in combat. During the first six months of this year production was up 25 per cent, and the Germans were building a surplus. Since July losses have exceeded production, "but unless this high attrition rate is maintained, their losses will be quickly recuperated.....To prevent that recuperation we must keep a steady flow of replacements, both of planes and crews, to meet our losses. A slowdown in production or training would be fatal."

General Strong admits that his sketch of German economy "has not taken into consideration the cumulative material and psychological effect of Allied air attacks." He says the bombing of the Ruhr, Hamburg, and Berlin has done "heavy damage." He estimates a 30 per cent decline of production in the Ruhr during May and June—"equivalent to a loss of about 3 per cent of total German output for those months." But the dispersion and decentralization of German industry has made it necessary to extend Allied raids "in order to affect the economic potential to a critical degree."

"We, rather than the Germans," the General says, "have become the victims of our own propaganda about Nazi weakness." He warns that if we fool ourselves and relax too soon we may find ourselves back on the defensive, "our men again fighting gallant but hopeless rearguard actions, outnumbered both as to men and as to guns." These words contrast grimly with the headlines.

The fight against Japan, according to General Strong, has only begun. The Solomons are an outpost of the new Japanese empire, more than 3,000 miles from its heart. There "in fourteen months of bloody jungle warfare American troops have pushed less than two hundred miles north, under the cover of bombers with fighter protection." Strong thinks Japan is in a powerful defensive position. "Japan's geographical isolation is such", he asserts, "that her strong fleet could most advantageously hold the strategical defence but at the same time assume the tactical offensive. So long as the sea routes to the Asiatic mainland are open to Japan, it will be extremely difficult for any nation or combination of nations to defeat the Japanese army in Japan, eastern Siberia, or northern China."

Japan's Manpower

Guarding these sea routes is a fleet which "still dominates the Western Pacific from Kamchatka to the Marshall Islands," despite the fact that it has been weakened "in some important respects by losses in the South-west Pacific, at Midway, and elsewhere." A chain of aerodromes from Japan to Singapore in the west and the Solomons in the east makes it possible "to concentrate air power at any given point in the South-west Pacific without delay." Interior supply lines give the Japanese a great advantage, and Japan itself "is further guarded from our attack through our lack of access to China."

Man-power is "one of Japan's strongest points in the present war," according to Strong. In Japan itself the number of workers in war industry has risen from 3,000,000 to 9,000,000 since the war began, and there is an ample reservoir of men for military service. There are 2,000,000 men of military age not yet called to the colours; 1,500,000 more between the ages of seventeen and twenty not yet subject to the draft. "If Japan were hard pressed, which she unfortunately is not at present," General Strong reports, "she could probably raise and equip an additional twenty divisions within the next two years. With the inclusion of the more than sixty divisions she now has, this would be a number of combat divisions approaching the planned strength in divisions for the American army, not only for the Asiatic but for the European theatre as well."

Japan's industry unlike Germany's, is not within our bombing range. Despite severe losses in aircraft since Pearl Harbour, Strong says it is estimated that Japan has 500 more first-line planes than it had then. In addition, the Japanese "are producing newer and better types of aircraft which are faster, better armed, and apparently more manoeuvrable than those used at the outbreak of war." Pilot training is keeping pace with production. And while the Japanese soldier has less imagination and initiative than our own troops, "his courage and aggressiveness are beyond question."

There seems little possibility of starving Japan out. Strong estimates that it has enough manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, mercury, tin, chrome, and rubber on hand for two or three years, enough high-octane gas for nearly three, and about a year and a half's supply of lubricating oils. Shipping is a weak point, with losses exceeding construction by 60 per cent, "but as Japan is driven progressively into the inner sphere of her defences, her shipping lanes will become shorter and less vulnerable to Allied action."

There is enough rice for the Japanese—a stockpile of 20 to 25 per cent of normal needs set aside for a bad year. The supply of soy beans and potatoes is adequate, of fish ample: "Do not fool yourselves that the Japanese will be beaten easily if the Germans drop out of the war."

"Our main advantage in the great struggle we face," General Strong says in a concluding appeal, "is our ability to produce weapons. If through unwillingness to face the facts we give up this advantage, if through over-optimism we slow down production and relax our efforts, we may find that our opportunity for victory has escaped us permanently. To insure the accomplishment of our war mission—the decisive defeat of Germany and Japan—we must have not only the whole-hearted, unselfish, single-minded effort of every man, woman and child in this country, but also the full utilization of every bit of productive power, inventive genius, and executive ability that we possess."

I wish General Strong's sober accounting and solemn warning could be broadcast to every part of our country instead of being confined as it has been to Congressmen and industrialists. The prevailing mood is that Germany is as good as beaten, the defeat of Japan a sideshow that need not interfere with the resumption of business as usual. The Strong report, if given wide publicity, would help dispel these most dangerous illusions.—"Nation."

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Mystery Man Of Yugoslavia

WHO IS 'TITO'?

A certain monumental anonymity surrounds the life and personality of Josip Broz, the working man from Croatia, who now, as "Marshal Tito", commands a revolutionary army of 200,000 men, defies the might of Germany, and acts with the Powers of Britain and Russia as an independent Ally.

He is now 53. His twenties were spent in war, in prison camps, in civil war; his thirties in conspiracy and in prison; the Spanish war consumed a large part of his forties; in his fifties he has become one of the great figures of the Second World War.

Each station of his life is a station of European history; and all through his life he seems to have acted as part of a super-personal, collective force, almost blotting out his private personality.

No anecdotes are known about him. No word of his has become public property. His private life? He is a married man and has two young sons. Nothing could be more commonplace. Even in his public life—the life of a revolutionary fighter and martyr—there is no single episode which he does not share with thousands; but, while thousands fall to his right and left. he survives. Here is a man, one feels, who has put himself at History's disposal; and History has burned and battered him into greatness.

Josip Broz was born in a poor man's home in the Zagorje, a poor mountainous district near Zagreb, in 1890. His father was a Croat, his mother a Czech. The boy grew up amid the national and social discontent of the Slavonic provinces of old Austria-Hungary. When in 1914 he was sent to the Russian front as a private, his heart was on the other side; the defeat of Austria meant for him the freedom, equality, and progress of his people, the southern Slavs. Accordingly, in 1915, he, like so many thousands of Slavonic Austrian soldiers, deserted to the Russians.

Two years in Russian prison camps followed. The revolution of 1917 set him free, only to engulf him, again like so many other former prisoners-of-war, in the ensuing civil war. He fought three years in the Red Army. In 1921 he returned to his transformed country.

He became a Croat labour leader. His trade union, the metal workers, was soon one of the most radical ones. Labour disputes were fierce and embittered by politics. They took place in a borderland between legitimate opposition and illegality. In 1923, Broz was accused of Communist conspiracy, and sentenced to five years' hard labour.

Balkan prisons are not pleasant. Five years in one of them might break any man. It did not break Broz, but taught him caution. He ceased to be the ardent, daring young revolutionary. He became the hard-bitten, circumspect underground worker. His release from prison almost coincided with the establishment of open dictatorship in Yugoslalvia. For the next seven years he disappeared from sight. It is said that during that time he assumed the name of Tito to hide his identity. Whatever he did during that time, he must have gained a considerable standing in the revolutionary underground. For in the next great crisis, the Spanish war, he emerges for the first time as a leader.

The history of the International Brigade is still unwritten. When it is, Tito will be seen as one of the men who organised the improvised revolutionary corps of ardent volunteers from all countries which for two years sustained the Spanish Republic. During the crisis of the defence of Madrid, in November, 1936, thousands of men from Eastern and Central Europe suddenly streamed into Spain, and almost overnight formed themselves into effective fighting units which for a time turned the tide of the war. It seemed a miracle. Tito was one of the men who worked that miracle. He was in charge of the underground traffic through Italy, Austria, Switzerland, and France, by which thousands of volunteers went to the Spanish front. All this he did in secrecy, from changing headquarters. His name never appeared in the newspapers. To this day reports are conflicting as to his part in the actual fighting. Only his prominent role in the secret general staff of the International Brigade is certain.

Internationalism is one of Tito's principles; the second is a broad political approach. Tito's Army ranges from the extreme Left, far beyond the political centre of Yugoslav opinion. The political administration, which Tito has now set up in the territories he controls, contains even some definitely Right wing elements. He can afford it, for he knows the secret which holds together an improvised army of various nationalities and varying political tendencies: fight. The regular army of a national State can be kept together and saved up as an army in being. An irregular army can only be held together, disciplined, and extended by continuous fighting. This Tito has learned in two civil wars, and here is the real secret of his almost miraculous success.

Still half-dimmed by the secrecy which inevitably surrounds much of his career, Tito nevertheless today stands out as a great European figure in his own right. An uncompromising figure, hunted hardened, cast without doubt in a heroic mould, a military improviser of genius, Tito has now risen to a rank where his statesmanship will be tested. On this will depend whether he will go into history as a great creative revolutionary or only into legend as a heroic rebel and guerilla leader.—"Observer", London.

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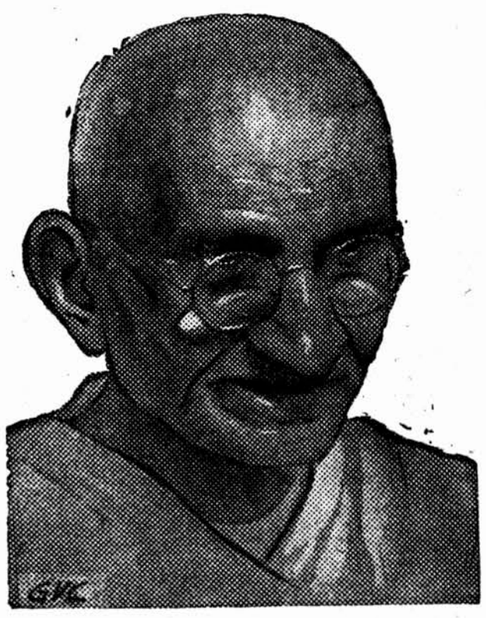
UNIVERSAL RELIEF AT MAHATMA'S RELEASE



GANDHIJI RELEASED

POONA, May 6.

Mahatma Gandhi was released at 8 a.m. to-day. He was taken by Col. Bhandari in his car to Parnakuti, Lady Thackersey's residence, where Gandhiji conducted his 21 days' fast in May 1934.

There was a large number of people waiting at Parnakuti having learnt Government's decision to release Gandhiji from newspapers.

Dr. Sushila Nair was also released to-day along with Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. Pyarilal and Miss Miraben who were also released subsequently arrived at Parnakuti 15 minutes after Mahatma Gandhi's arrival.

Visits Cremation Spots Of Mrs. Gandhi And M. D.

After 21 months' detention at the Aga Khan Palace, where he was taken on August 9, Mahatma Gandhi left the Palace this morning at 8. Before leaving the detention camp, Mahatma Gandhi visited the spot where the bodies of the late Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi have been cremated, and placed flowers on the spot.

With a view to avoiding dust, Mahatma Gandhi was driven through a circuitous route to Parnakuti. Supported by Lady Thackersey, he climbed the flight of steps and was conducted into the room where ten years ago he conducted a 21-day fast.

Shortly after his arrival he was given the morning massage and later examined by doctors who advised him complete rest.

Crowd Flock To Palace Gate

There was a crowd waiting in front of the Aga Khan Palace in the early hours of the morning at 7-30 a.m., the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police entered the Palace and were followed later by Col. Bhandari, Inspector General of Prisons.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Dr. Miss Sushila Nayar came out of the Palace at 8 a.m. with Col. Bhandari and drove in Col. Bhandari's car to Parnakuti.

Swami Anand, Mr. Shantikumar Morarjee, Mr. Jamnadas Gandhi and Mr. Nagindas Master (Mayor of Bombay) who were waiting at Parnakuti, received Mahatma Gandhi at the gates.

Shortly after the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Gilder, Mr. Pyarilal, Miss Miraben and Kanu Gandhi (Gandhi's grandson) also arrived.

Mahatma Gandhi looked quite cheerful though tired and exhausted.

ILL SINCE SECOND WEEK OF APRIL

Half an hour after Mahatma Gandhi's arrival at "Parnakuti" the following bulletin signed by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and Dr. Sushila Nayar was issued:

"Mahatma Gandhi was feeling out of sorts since April 10th when suddenly on April 14th he had high fever with rigor. Next day too he had temperature and on the 16th fever rose very high and there was a severe rigor.

Whenever the temperature went high he was delerious The blood showed heavy infection of benign tertian malaria As a result of these attacks his blood pressure dropped and has been persistently very low

He has become anaemic and his kidney function is poor He has become very weak and there is physical and mental exhaustion though he keeps cheerful

Anxious as his friends and followers must be to see him, they should bear these facts in mind and spare him all strain for some time to come"—A.P

Markets Closed

The Cotton, Gold and Silver Markets remained closed on Saturday (May 6) in celebration of Gandhiji's release.

DOCTORS BAN INTERVIEWS: SPECIALISTS AT BEDSIDE

Call To People To Co-operate In Helping Speedy Recovery

POONA, May 6.

A number of visitors to "Parnakuti" to-day had to return without seeing Mahatma Gandhi. His Secretary, Mr. Pyarelal, told reporters.

"Mahatma Gandhi is prohibited by the doctors from giving interviews and the like. You will, therefore, excuse him for the time being.

I can tell you this, that whilst he is carrying out their instructions he does not share their fears and hopes that, God willing, he will be able to falsify their fears if the reporters and the public cooperate with him in carrying out the doctors' instructions."

SPECIALISTS EXAMINE HIM

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi has not yet made any plans for the future. Specialists are examining him on Monday and an X-Ray will be taken. His future movements will depend on the Doctors' advice. He would, however, it is understood, pay a brief visit to Bombay before he takes up residence for convalescence in a suitable place.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mr. R. D. Birla Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, and Mr. V. L Mehta saw Mahatma Gandhi to-day Generally none of the visitors are allowed to speak to him.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder left for Bombay this evening and will be returning to Poona on Monday.

Dr. Gilder In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, the former Congress Minister, arrived at the Victoria Terminus by Poona Express this evening Dr. Gilder, who was being detained in the Yeravada Central Prison, was transferred to the Aga Khan Palace during Mahatma Gandhi's twenty-one days' fast. He was with the Mahatma ever since and was released along with him.

Though looking a little tired. Dr. Gilder was his own genial self and cut jokes with those who had gone to receive him.

Approached by the "Chronicle" representative for a detailed statement regarding Mahatmaji's health, Dr. Gilder looked grave and referred to the 'communique' that had already been issued by him and Dr. Sushila Nair that morning.

Private advices from Poona reveal that Gandhiji's condition continues to be grave. It is, however, expected that he would pull through the present crisis as he had done so often in the past.

Miss Raihana Tyebji and Miss Sarojini Nanavati who were inmates of the Wardha Ashram, left Bombay for Poona on Saturday afternoon.

Among those who saw Gandhiji at Purnakuti soon after his release was Seth Harkishandas Luxmidas.

First Step Taken

POONA May 6: Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, President, Indian Merchants Chamber who met Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon says: "Our country has every reason to congratulate itself on the first essential step taken to save our most valuable asset—Mahatma Gandhi, idol of millions.

Our thanks are also due to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the great statesmanship they have displayed.

Let us pray to God for Gandhiji's speedy recovery. I hope and trust that this would pave the way for an immediate and satisfactory solution of the Indian political deadlock.

IT'S WAVELL'S DECISION

LONDON, May 6.

Official circles in London stated that the decision to release Gandhiji was taken on the responsibility of the Viceroy. It is understood, India office had been kept informed of Gandhiji's condition and was notified of their intention to release him. It can be assumed that Mr. Amery and the Cabinet have approved it.

Millowners Greet Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, May 6: The Ahmedabad Millowners Association has sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi rejoicing at his release and praying for his long life and speedy recovery. —A. P.

Harijans Rejoice At Release

ALLAHABAD, May 6: Munishi Iswara Saran, President of the Harijan Ashram, Allahabad, has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi at Poona:—"Allahabad Harijan Ashram rejoices at your release and respectfully send its greetings and love. The Ashram has been praying for your health, long life and happiness".—A. P.

RELEASE FRONTIER GANDHI

KARACHI, May 6.

Now that Mahatma Gandhi has been released, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan should also be set free said a prominent Congressmen commenting on the release of Mahatma Gandhi. He announced that a public meeting would be held to-morrow to voice this demand and to pray for the speedy restoration to health of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

CULTURE IS PART OF LIFE

The two days' session of the Cultural Conference under the joint auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangh and the Youth Parliament was opened at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, on Saturday evening.

Lady Rama Rao who inaugurated the Conference, also presided as Mrs. Tara Ali Baig, who was to have presided, could not be present due to indisposition.

In the course of her speech Lady Rama Rao said that whenever a nation or people passed through a crisis, a renaissance took place. She expressed her pleasure at the fact that the old conservative days were gone, and art was entering the life of boys and girls. She said that culture was such an important part of life that it would be a great calamity if it had not the fullest scope for expression and development Conferences, such as the present one, would give a great impetus to cultural pursuits.

Earlier Mr. Adam Adil, chairman of the organising committee welcomed Lady Rama Rao and those present.

Mr. Sushil Kavalekar spoke on 'Culture and Law.'

Messages of congratulations to the organisers of the conference from H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Sir Shantidas Askuran and others were read by Miss Manorama Katju.

Mr. Sushil Ruia opened an art exhibition in the Blavatsky Lodge premises.

The day's session came to an end after a varied programme of music and dancing. Gyan Samrat Alladia Khan, the great Indian musician, was among the distinguished visitors.

The conference will meet again today (Sunday) at 9-30 a. m.

'DARSHAN' AT PRAYER

POONA, May 6.

A large number of men, women and children availed of the opportunity to see Mahatma Gandhi during prayer time this evening.

After the conclusion of the prayers Mahatma Gandhi appealed for funds for Harijan uplift work and a good collection was made.—A. P.

AMERICAN REACTION

WASHINGTON: President of the India League Mr. J. J. Singh told Reuter:

"Ever since news reached here that Gandhi was unable to recuperate as usual from his attack of Malaria, there has been a great deal of anxiety. Therefore this action of Government, even though very much belated, is welcome. We hope that by more medical care and personal attention of his friends he will be able to survive".

Next Month Will Show

Congresswoman Clare Booth Luce, Republican, (Connecticut), stated: "This may be either an indication of the fact that Mr. Gandhi is expected to die or it may be an indication that the British want to start cooperating with the vigorous democratic movement in India. If Mr. Gandhi's release is followed by the release of Pandit Nehru, the latter course is indicated which will mean a new era of goodwill between Indian leaders and Britain. I think next month will tell which of the two is the proper explanation. I sincerely hope it is the latter."

Release Nehru

Representative Emmanuel Celler, the Democrat from New York, declared: "I am happy the British Government in India has seen light. Mr. Gandhi should no more have been incarcerated than I should have been because I have been critical of British misrule in India. I hope this will be the beginning of a changed policy. I also hope the British will follow it up with the release of Pandit Nehru. Why should they free Sir Oswald Mosley in England and continue to hold Pandit Nehru in India?".

Should Never Have Been Arrested

Senator Harold Burton, Republican, from Ohio, member, Foreign Relations Committee, said: "I welcome any step which might lead to increased understanding and stability between the people of Britain and India".

Senator William Langer said: "I have always considered Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment a disgrace to the British Empire. It is my belief he should never have been arrested. Instead of being held prisoner, he should long ago have been invited to Ten Downing Street to take an active part in formulating the policy of the British Empire".—Reuter.

WOMEN'S PRAYER MEETING

A women's prayer meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Ramnarain Temple, Kalbadevi, when prayers will be offered for the speedy recovery of Gandhiji. Mr. Nagindas Master, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

LEADERS GREET MAHATMA

Sheriff Welcomes Release

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir Shantidas Askuran the Sheriff of Bombay, has sent the following telegram to H.E. the Viceroy, congratulating him on the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi.

"To His Excellency, Lord Wavell, The Viceroy's Camp. May I most respectfully offer Your Excellency my heartfelt congratulations on your prompt decision to release Gandhiji unconditionally. I need not say the whole country much appreciates and feels grateful for your this act of humanity With respects.

Bhulabhai Looking Forward Confidently

BOMBAY: Mr Bhulabhai Desai in an interview to the "United Press" on the release of Mahatma Gandhi, said:—

"The Nation heard with great relief the release of Mahatma Gandhi. We can now look forward confidently to a bright future. We pray that he may recover rapidly and completely"

"Much Still Remains To Be Done"

BOMBAY: Asked for his views on the release of Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Homi Mody in an interview to the 'United Press' said:

"A breach has been made at last in a policy which had reduced India to a political desert, and the Viceroy is to be congratulated on it. Things must not rest with the opening of this Second Front; important bridge-heads have still to be established. Is it too much to hope that on the political front, as well as the military, notable developments may be on the way?'

Maharaj Singh Welcomes Release

SIMLA, May 6: Interviewed on the release of Mahatma Gandhi this morning, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh said: "I am very glad that Mahatma Gandhi has at last been released, although I am distressed to know

(Continued on page 12)

Before Second Front, Allies Open

Diplomatic Blitz On Neutrals

While the Allies are busy with their last-minute preparations for the second front, they have already opened what amounts to a diplomatic blitz on the neutral nations.

It was Cordell Hull, the U. S. Secretary of State, who fired the first shot in his Easter day broadcast against the trade relations of the neutral nations with the Axis. "We have scrupulously respected the sovereignty of neutral nations and we have not coerced, nor shall we coerce, any nation to join with us in the fight", he observed. "At the same time we ask them, with insistence, to cease aiding our enemy."

Though this was the first official pronouncement on this subject, reports were current long before it that Britain and the United States had decided to adopt a firm policy towards the neutrals. This was further confirmed by Mr. Hull in a subsequent press conference and he intimated that conversations were already proceeding regarding the supply by neutrals of vital war commodities to the Axis. The first active step taken in this connection was the restriction on traffic between Eire and Britain and by the virtual isolation of the former from the rest of the world.

Swedish Ball-Bearings

Sweden came next on the list. Though Sweden remains a neutral nation, it had until recently passed completely in the orbit of Nazi Germany. She was compelled to give special facilities for the transit of soldiers and war material through her territory. The Nazis had even the effrontery to establish organisations under the aegis of the German Legation for the recruitment of Swedes including even officers and men of the Swedish Army, for the Axis armies. King Gustav and his Government had to submit to all these indignities in view of the geographical and military situation of Sweden.

Recently, however, there has been a welcome stiffening of Swedish attitude as the Red Army inflicted one defeat after another upon the Wehrmacht and the Nazi tide of conquest began to ebb. The Allies thought this a good opportunity to make a diplomatic demarche to Sweden to stop the supply of ball-bearings to Germany and to declare its strict neutrality vis-a-vis all the belligerents. Sweden is the principal supplier of ball-bearings to Germany, whose own ball-bearing factories at Erkner and Schweinfurt have received the special attention of Allied bombers.

If, therefore, Sweden accedes to the Allied request, it will serve as a crippling blow to the German war machine. Sweden, however, is not yet in a position to defy its Nazi neighbours in such a glaring manner. It knows that Hitler is still strong enough to attack and crush her long before Allied help would be available. It may bravely assert her neutrality but dare not tread on the toes of Hitler. It therefore politely pointed to the Allies that the present quota of ball-bearings for export which is reputed to be under the 1938 level—was agreed to by the Allies themselves last September. The Allies are naturally not satisfied with the answer and they legitimately point out that May 1944 bears no manner of resemblance to September 1943. However, the matter rests there for the present.

Turkish Chrome

The Allies next tackled Turkey. In the middle of the last month the British Ambassador in Ankara with the full concurrence of his American colleague, drew the attention of the Turkish Government to its increased assistance to Germany. He expressed the hope that the Turkish Government will either prohibit export of chrome ore to Germany or limit it to the barest minimum. In view of the deadlock in Turko-Allied relation following the abrupt withdrawal of the Allied Military Mission, the request of the British Ambassador led to considerable speculation.

Germany has been trying her level best all those years to develop commercial and political relations with Turkey. In the middle of 1941 Turkey concluded a commercial agreement followed by a treaty of friendship with the German Government. The most notable point in this connection was that both these agreements were entered into with the full knowledge of Britain. They were however, utilised as the thin end of the wedge in the usual Nazi style and Dr. Clodius, the trade-pact expert, began to make prodigious attempts to seduce Turkey into the German parlour by promising her all sorts of exports and concessions. He succeeded in forging a new agreement in October 1941, which bound Germany to provide German war material of the value of 18 million Turkish pounds to Turkey by the end of 1942 in return for 90,000 tons of chrome annually from January 1943 when the Anglo-Turkish agreement on this subject expired.

It need not be added that Germany failed to keep her part of the agreement. Even so it persuaded Turkey to agree to a new trade pact in April 1943, since when chrome is being regularly shipped to Germany, though it is not known how much of the balance of war material due to Turkey has been made good by Germany.

A Pleasant Shock

Until a year ago Britain was content to accept Turkey as an ally in terms of the Anglo-Turkish Pact on Turkey's own terms. She was free to observe or ignore the conditions of the Pact as it suited her and be completely free to deal with Germany. She got war material both from Britain and Germany while Britain considered a discreet silence the better part of a diplomatic agreement. During the last twelve months, however, Britain's attitude to Turkey has been undergoing a decisive reorientation. With the turn of the tide in Russia and Africa, the German myth of invincibility was finally smashed. The Nazis were themselves on the defensive. They were no longer the looming menace over the head of neutral nations.

At Adana and later on at Cairo Churchill and Roosevelt pressed Turkey to take her stand with the Allies not merely in theory but in practice. They pointed out that Allied victory was a foregone conclusion and that they were in a position to extend Turkey all possible help and to protect her from all eventualities. Turkey was cautious but agreed to entertain a British military mission in Ankara to explore the military situation further. The discussions, however, proved abortive. Turkey did not feel sufficiently reassured to participate actively in the war. The mission was abruptly recalled and the supply of all Allied war materials forthwith ceased.

It was a bewildering situation. "Whither Turkey?"—was the question on everybody's lips. And when subsequently it was learnt that the Turkish exports of chrome to Germany had steeply increased of late, the bewilderment gave place to consternation. Naturally there were grave doubts as to what reply Turkey would give to the British Ambassador's demarche. The reply was not long in coming and it must have given something like a shock to Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, the Ambassador, himself. Turkey declared that all exports of chrome to Germany were ceasing from the very next day!

Spanish Wolfram

Another vital war commodity for German war industries is wolfram and Germany is at present dependent mainly on Spain and Portugal for the supply of this precious ore. As far as Portugal is concerned, she is the oldest ally of Britain, their friendship dating from the Treaty of London of 1373 Dr. Salazar's Government has shown in an unmistakable manner on whose side its sympathies lie by granting bases in the Azores to the Allies. Portugal can no longer be strictly called a neutral now, but somehow it still persists in supplying wolfram to Germany. Friendly negotiations are, however, still taking place and Portugal may at any moment follow the lead of Turkey.

Spain, however, was an altogether different proposition. Till very lately General Franco always blatantly announced that Spain was not a neutral but a pro-Axis non-belligerent. Its Blue Division was fighting on the Russian front and Franco rendered all possible help to his masters Hitler and Mussolini. Spanish economy was geared to the German war machine and until the collapse of Mussolini last year, Hitler may at any time have compelled Franco to join him in war.

The Duce's fall, however, seems to have suddenly made Franco realise how near the brink of catastrophe he was. He is not in a position to break openly with the Nazis but he gradually began to shift from non-belligerency to neutrality. The dismissal of his brother-in-law, the Falangist Senor Suner, from the Foreign Ministry was an astute act of policy and Count Jordana, the present Foreign Minister, is assiduously developing good relations with the Allies.

The Allies on their part are in no longer in a mood to take it lying down. They can put pressure upon Spain, as they did recently by the stoppage of oil supplies on which Spanish industry is largely dependent. The logic of events has proved stronger than Franco's sympathies for the Axis and it was announced last Tuesday that an agreement has been signed between Britain, the United States and Spain. Under the agreement Spain has agreed to make drastic cuts in her exports of wolfram to Germany. She has also agreed to close the German consulate at Tangiers and to expel Axis agent from Tangiers, Spanish Morocco and Spain itself. Spain has also agreed to release certain Italian merchant ships interned in Spanish waters. In return, Britain and the United States have agreed to lift the embargo on oil shipments to Spain.

Whining Confession

Even more interesting than the agreement itself is the following commentary of the Spanish radio upon it: "The agreement generally comprises every point awaiting settlement, especially those regarding our commercial relations with Great Britain and the United States, in a spirit of comprehension regarding our position of strict neutrality and the realities of the present hour. This will permit normalisation of relations between Spain and the countries in question, relations which during the last few weeks underwent a period of crisis well-known to all. The crisis has now been solved without impairing the convenience and decorum of the countries in question, and thus an end has been put to the difficulties that had arisen."

No better indication of the present military situation in Europe can be available than this whining confession of an Axis protege and stooge. The rats are deserting the sinking Nazi ship before the Allies open the second front. The Allied demands on the neutrals serve as the declaration to whom it may concern, that they—not Hitler—are in a position to call the tune now.

The diplomatic blitz is moreover an essential prelude to the impending military operations. The Allies must unrelentingly plug the remaining leaks in the blockade of Hitler's fortress. After destroying Nazi war potential, they cannot tolerate the neutrals helping to rebuild it. The successes that have so far attended the diplomatic blitz are a happy harbinger of the greatest success of all—Victory.

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

MRS. DURGA PRASAD REINSTATED

Lady Who Figured In Dismissal Of Shaukat Hyat

LAHORE, May 5.

Mrs. I. Durga Prasad, Lady Superintendent of Girls Schools of Corporation of the Lahore who figured in the dismissal of Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan from Ministership has been reinstated today under orders of the Punjab Government.—A. P.

"TWO MILLS CLOSING DUE TO COAL SHORTAGE"

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, May 6.

It is reported that two local mills have put notices to close the mills, owing to shortage of coal.

DROP THIS MEASURE.

CALCUTTA, May 5: The view that the Bengal Secondary Education Bill had been introduced at a time which was singularly inopportune for the consideration of any legislation seeking to affect the future of secondary education in the province, was expressed in a report adopted at a meeting of the Syndicate of the University to-day on the measure.

"The whole Bill", the report said "is so radically unsound that no tinkering here and there can reduce it to an acceptable shape and the University will, therefore, urge on Government with all the earnestness at its command to drop this measure altogether".—A. P.

New York Doll-Shop Proprietress Indicted For Espionage

NEW YORK, May 6.

Mistress Velvalee Dickinson, the owner of a New York City doll shop was indicted today, by Federal Grand Jury of charges of acting as a spy for the Japanese. If convicted she faces the possibility of the death penalty. The trial is scheduled to start on June 5.—Reuter.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani

Swami Anand writes:—

The message from Patna published in the newspapers a few days ago saying that Mrs. Sucheta Devi Kripalani, wife of Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee was wanted by the authorities since 1942 disturbances and was now arrested is highly misleading inasmuch as it gives an impression that she had been evading arrest.

I know it for a fact that she was living with her nephew in Bombay for some time where scores of friends, including myself, used to call and she was returning visits. She used to reserve accommodation in her name when she travelled and friends used to see her off at V. Terminus. She also used to visit the Bombay Secretariat with packets of slivers books, clothing and other things and called on the officials of the Home Department, personally to hand them over or to make inquiries about her husband.

WANTED MAN ASKED TO SURRENDER

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD May 6.

Sjt. Popatlal Kodarlal Soni, prisoner wanted in Gamalpur Bomb Case for the 19 months has been asked to surrender before 11th May, by the City Magistrate who has issued notice.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 14, 2000
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 13, 1363
Parsi: Ader 6, 1313

Sunrise: 7-9 a.m. Sunset: 8-1 p.m.
Hightide: 11-39, 23-35, Lowtide: 5-08, 17-29

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on 'The Friends of the Human Race' Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain today (Sunday) 6-15 p.m.

BAND MUSIC: At Sir P. M. Gardens (Malabar Hill) Bombay today (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S T) by the Ex-Service Town Band.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Indian Concert at Victoria Gardens, today (Sunday) from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. (S T) by Mr. E P Manduakar.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Prof. N. G. Rao will deliver a lecture on the subject of 'Yoga' today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir.

BUDDHA JAYANTI: Will be celebrated today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Anand Vihar, Nair Charitable Hospital Compound near Bombay Central Station when Dr. J. C. Chatterjee will preside.

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Journalists' Club Prospect Chambers Hornby Road.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m at Cotton Green Station.

PORT AND DOCK WORKERS' UNION: Under the auspices of Port and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay a workers meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Dongri Maidan in front of Derby Cinema.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Baron R. J. de Touche will deliver a lecture on 'The Mystic Power of the Agni Mani' at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday.) The lecture will be illustrated by actual specimens of the Agni Mani.

LORRY DRIVERS' AND WORKERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE: A meeting of the lorry drivers and cleaners will be held today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Park, Opposite Derby Cinema, Dongri for electing the first Executive Committee of the Union.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sripad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakta Sastri Ragalankar on "Who is Punished After Death", in English today (Sunday) at 6-30 p. m. at Culliandas Building Gowalia Tank Road. 'Sankirtanam' will precede and follow.

HARIKIRTAN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of Ramdas Anandashram, Kanhangad there will be a Hari Kirthan in Marathi by Hari Bhakta Parayana Dasa Buva Parulekar today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Bombay Spiritual Centre, Wassoodew Bhuvan, 2 Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: The Natyakala Mandal will stage a benefit performance 'Bharata Bhagya' drama in Konkani in aid of Sri Krishna Vidyalaya founded by Sri Swami Ramdas (Ramnagar Anandashram P.O.) under the presidentship of Sri S R Hathiaugadi today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (N S T) at the Raliwalla's Grand Theatre, Tardeo.

SRI SHANMUKANANDA SANGEETA SABHA: Musical entertainment by Sri C. S. Krishnaiyer of Palghat, Prof. Swathi Thirunal Music Academy, Trivandrum—Vocal; Sri Visvanatha Iyer of Erode—Violin Sri Meenakshi Sundaram of A.I.R. Trichy Mridangam; at the South Indian Educational Society's High School Hall, Brahman Wada Road, Matunga G.I.P. today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (N S T).

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HEAVY JAP CASUALTIES IN BATTLE FOR KOHIMA

Chinese Troops Continue Advance In N. Burma: Attack On Enemy Airfields

KANDY (Ceylon), May 6.

Admiral Mountbatten's 'communique' today states that the Allies have cleared the Japanese from a number of important positions on the Kohima front and the Allied advance continues.

Many Japanese have been killed.

In the Mogaung valley, Chinese troops overcame defences near the Lahkraw river. Their advance south of Inkangahtawng continues.

Indian Troops In Action

North of Imphal, Indian troops inflicted casualties on the enemy east of Kanglatongbi. South of the plain and rear Bishenpur contact is being maintained with the enemy.

In central Burma, four Japanese aeroplanes were destroyed and 12 damaged in an unsuccessful attack on one of our landing strips.

In the Mogaung valley, Chinese troops overcame Japanese defences near the Lahkraw river. Their advance south of Inkangahtawng continues. The Japanese are still holding Tiangzup.

In the Arakan, after a heavy bombardment we attacked south of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road and captured new hill positions, inflicting serious losses on the enemy.

U.S.A.A.F. fighters of the Third Tactical Airforce, Eastern Air Command, in a new strike against enemy airfields at Thedaw and Kangaung (in the Meiktila area) in daylight on May 3 encountered eight enemy aircraft over the target area. In the air battle which followed, they destroyed three and damaged two.

Long range R.A.F. fighters on the night of fourth May and again on the following day bombed the Kalewa area and motor transport on the Tiddim road.

From all these operations one Allied aircraft is missing.

Attack On Jap Airfields

U.S.A.A.F. fighters in a strike against Japanese airfields at Thedaw and Kangaung encountered eight Japanese aircraft over the target. They destroyed three and damaged two. In central Burma, four Japanese planes were destroyed and 12 damaged in an unsuccessful attack on one Allied landing strip.—A. P.

On Pacific Front

JAP SUPPLY DEPOTS HEAVILY BOMBED

Advanced Allied H. Q., New Guinea, May 6: General MacArthur's "Communique" to-day says: "North-west sector: TIMOR: our long range fighters at minimum altitude attacked targets of opportunity at Cape Lavai and Laga causing damage and casualties.

WAKDE SARMI AREA: Light naval craft at night destroyed a barge at Manam island and sank or damaged four others near Bogia.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA WEWAK: Allied planes dropped 105 tons of bombs on aerodromes at Bivouac and supply areas starting many large fires with smoke rising to 4,000 feet. Naval patrols in the area on successive nights destroyed four barges and damaged seven others.

NEW BRITAIN RABAUL: Allied Solomons based bombers dropped 97 tons of bombs on aerodromes and supply areas. At Vunakambi and Kulon, supply depots were hit heavily.

BOUGAINVILLE: Divebombers attacked Japanese gun positions in the Buka passage area.—Reuter.

INDIANS VICTORIOUS

Army XI Beaten In Soccer Carnival By 4-2

Playing a grand game, the Indian XI, led by Rashad, got the better of the formidable Army XI by four goals to two on Saturday evening at the Cooperage.

The biggest crowd of the season assembled at the old venue long before the appointed time to witness the trial of strength between a representative Army XI which had three international players and several leading professional players of Britain in its composition and a selected Indian XI. The spectators were treated to a high speed and spectacular game replete with thrills and exciting moments. The honours of the day certainly went to the Indians but the soldiers with a little more luck in the matter of scoring would undoubtedly have shared the laurels. Never the less the Indians have every reason to be proud of their great achievement—triumphant as they were against a team which represented some of the best talents in English Soccer.

SOLDIERS TAKE LEAD.

The soldiers were the first to take the lead through Jones, their inside left, after some persistent attacks in the initial quarter. It is the fine goal-keeping of Arikanathan and the splendid defence put up by the other defenders which prevented the soldiers from forging further ahead. The Indians then gradually found their feet Swami brought off the equaliser with a beautiful header from a lovely centre by Dhakuram. Rashad and Bhimrao increased the lead to 3—1 before the interval.

Late in the second half Bhimrao scored again, Ashworth reducing the margin before the call of time.

THE TEAMS.

INDIAN XI: Arikanathan; Manuel and Papan; Narayen, Yesoo and Govind; Swami, Bhimrao, Rashad, Parab and Dhakuram.

ARMY XI: Stringer; Delaney and O'Boyle; Hanks, Holley and Butcher; Birkett, Langton. Ashworth, Jones and Compton.

Referee: J. A. Scott.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

6-15 p.m. R.A.F. XI vs Army XI.

A Correction

The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Relief Committee writes: As it has been published that Mr. A. U. Botawala contributed Rs. 15,000 towards the fund of this Committee and Rs. 15,000 towards the fund of the Mayor Relief Committee, I am directed by Mr. Botawala to inform you that the amount thus contributed is not that of his own but belongs to Haji Issuf Mohamed Suleman Botawala Charities Kindly therefore, make this correction and oblige.

The Working Committee of the Bombay Onions Potatoes Merchants and Commission Agents Association has collected from its members a fund amounting to Rs. 2243-12. This amount has been sent to us by them through Mr. Mohamedali S. Maniar, which is acknowledged with thanks.

BOMBAY DISASTER INQUIRY

Commission To Have Powers Of Civil Court

NEW DELHI, May 6

An ordinance published to-day entitled the Bombay Commission of Inquiry Ordinance provides that the Commission shall have the powers of a Civil Court for the purposes of receiving evidence, enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and compelling the production of documents and that it shall be a Civil Court within the meaning of Sections 480 and 482 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The ordinance further provides that the proceedings of the Commission shall not be published without the previous authorisation of the Central Government. Contravention of this provision is made punishable with imprisonment for a maximum period of two years or with fine or both. —A P.

CITY EXPLOSIONS: ALLEGED EXAGGERATED ACCOUNT

Alleged to have given exaggerated accounts of the two explosions in the city in letters written by them. Francis Xavier Lobo and P. V. Srinivasan were arrested by the Bombay City Police under the Defence of India Rules on Friday.

Lobo's and Srinivasan's letters containing the alleged accounts written to their friends in Africa and Ceylon respectively, were intercepted by the Censors and handed over to the City Police who took the necessary action.

There were placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, when their bail period was extended.

Sadhona Bose and her troupe of 25 dancers and musicians have left Bombay on a tour of other stations. Before proceeding to North India, they will give their dance programme in Poona at Vijayanand Talkies for two days from Saturday, May 6 and in Ahmedabad at the Town Hall on May 9 only.

Are Movies An Art?

Ashok Kumar's Challenge

"And they call it Art" sighed Ashok Kumar as he slumped into a chair in the Inspiration Inn at the Filmistan Studio, and demanded a cup of steaming coffee. To look at him, you would have thought he had been walking through several miles of sodden fields in a downpour. Yet it was a warm, sunny evening, and Ashok Kumar had just come off the improvised second sound stage of the studio.

Rinsing copious water out of his hair and removing a quantity of mud from his sodden shoes, he continued to ruminate, half to himself and half to the comedian V. H. Desai who was about the only man who would dare go near the star in that mood. "Do you know I have been soaking for half-an-hour", he said, "and Gyan was all the while maliciously training the watering can on me. All because they wanted a realistic effect. God knows they will take half an hour again, and all for a scene that will take a minute or two on the screen. Art and pneumonia arn't far apart!"

The fact was, Ashok Kumar was not exaggerating. The scenario of "Chal Chal re Naujavan" had him found in a faint, soaked and muddy, and director Gyan Mukerji was making no allowances for the star's personal comfort. For very soon, the bell rang again and Ashok Kumar shook himself up and walked over to the sound stage—the grumbling of a moment earlier no longer on his face. That is always so with the true artiste.

It was not surprising, then, that the visitors who called at the Filmistan Studio the other day and was part of the film warmly congratulated Ashok Kumar and Nasseem on the realism of their work. The guests were the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Secretary to the Government of India in the Industries Department, Mr. H. M. Patel, Jt. Secretary, and Wing Commander Campbell-Johnson. It was Mr. Hydari's first visit to a film studio, and he evinced keen interest in the technique of the art-industry over whose destiny he now presides by virtue of his position as chief of Civil Supplies Dept.

It will be noticed, by the way, that "Chal Chal re Naujavan" is not a boy-and-girl lullaby but an earthy, virile story as the title itself implies.

Taj Mahal Film At Filmistan

Nasseem and Ashok Kumar, the brilliant star pair of Filmistan's 'Chal Chal re Naujavan', will be repeated in the Taj Mahal picture "Begum" to be produced at the Filmistan Studio. The scenario is under preparation, and the production will go on the floors early in June.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (July)

NEW YORK, May 6.

Previous closing	.....	20.59
To-day's opening	.....	20.60
Difference	.....	+.01
To-day's closing	.....	20.58
Difference	.....	—.01

Municipal Safe Burgled

NAGPUR, May 6: Cash amounting to Rs. 10,000 was found removed from the safe of the Nagpur Municipality this morning. The locks of the strong room, it appears, were forced open by a burglar or burglars and the entire cash in the safe removed.

The police are investigating.—A. P.

RAJKOT, May 6—Drugs and chemicals are now being sold to the people by the State authorities in Limbdi. Provision is made for a twelve and half per cent profit which goes to the State Hospital fund. This has served as an effective check on profiteers and hoarders.—A. P.

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GREAT WAR RECORD OF FAMOUS FIRM

I. C. I. Contribution To Allied Victory

Lord McGowan's Review

Speaking at the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Lord McGowan, for the first time since the war, raised the veil on I.C.I.'s war effort. He regretted he still could not tell more than a small part of the company's manifold activities, and he was only persuaded to tell that much because he was convinced that the time had come for industry to be less secretive about its achievements.

DUTY TO EMPLOYEES.

The system of private enterprise, upon which Britain's national greatness had so largely been built, was under fire. There were few specific charges openly made, but a wealth of misrepresentation and innuendo designed to create the impression that existing methods of conducting industry and commerce had failed, and leading to the argument that the substitution of operation and control of industry by the State would presently usher in a new Utopia. Much of this criticism arose from ignorance and the effective answer to it was to give facts, more especially since industry had been too prone to adopt a policy of silence.

It should be the duty of industry to tell the public more about what it was doing, what it could do, and meant to do. "Still more do we owe this duty," said Lord McGowan, "to our employees, the management and labour, who have devotedly stuck to their work during more than four years of strain and privation, and have seen that the country, whether troops in the field or housewives at home, have had the goods they need, and in the quantities they needed."

Lord McGowan emphasised that his reason for quoting I.C.I. was to use his own knowledge and experience to give the answer of one company to the charges which were launched against private enterprise. I.C.I. took no special credit for its performance. What it had done and was doing had been and was being done just as well and successfully by other great companies in Great Britain.

I.C.I. SMALL COMPARED WITH FOREIGN FIRMS.

Because of its size I.C.I. was a favourite target with critics. It had now over 120,000 employees, in addition to some 15,000 on active service at home or overseas, but the peacetime personnel was far smaller, round about 70,000.

If I.C.I. looked big to British eyes it was relatively small compared with great firms of the U.S.A. or Germany. The German I. G. Farbenindustrie employed about three times more people, while United States firms like United States Steel and General Motors, with over 200,000 employees each, quite dwarfed I.C.I.

In any event I.C.I.'s size was not the result of a desire for self-inflation, but of a process of natural and healthy growth. One unit had been added to another until to-day I.C.I. combined under one direction a series of interdependent industries whose efficiency in research, in production and in marketing was increased by the support the one gave to the other and the use that the one made of the products of another.

R.A.F. PETROL FROM BRITISH COAL.

I.C.I.'s war effort started in 1935. For some years previously it had conducted research on the extraction of oil from coal at a cost of no less than £1,000,000. In 1935 the company decided to erect, at a cost of nearly £3,000,000, a large plant to produce petrol from British coal and tar. That decision was carried in the face of strong opposition in Parliament and from the Press. I.C.I. was then accused of gambling with shareholders' money, and of wasting money and energy by making something which could be brought from overseas much more cheaply

What had happened? Before the war that plant gave much new employment at a time when unemployment was rife. It used British coal to make motor spirit instead of this being imported. Its operation afforded technical experience which was very valuable when applied to other products. From the national aspect it was vital. It enabled I.C.I. to place all its information regarding the production of motor and aviation spirit at the disposal of the Committee of Imperial Defence in 1937, and to play the leading part when, in 1939, the Air Ministry decided to erect a new plant to produce the special fuel needed by the Royal Air Force.

Nowhere else in the Empire were there men with experience of hydrogenation process, consequently not only did the major responsibility for the design and erection of the Government plant fall to I.C.I., but it was to-day managed by I.C.I. This had naturally involved the transfer of a considerable number of expert staff and work-people, thus throwing added burdens on those remaining at the original plant.

IMPOSSIBLE UNDER STATE OWNERSHIP.

The decision I.C.I. took in 1935 had meant that Britain had been able, throughout the war, to rely on hundreds of thousands of tons of the highest grade aviation spirit manufactured in this country.

LORD McGOWAN, CHAIRMAN OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

"I ask you," said Lord McGowan, "what State department, what body of civil servants, what Ministers in Parliament would have dared to take the commercial risk involved in the decision which private enterprise took in 1935? Or, in the unlikely event of their daring to do so, what chance would there have been of getting it through Parliament, which would criticise the venture on every ground, and not least that it was an unjustifiable risk of public money?"

SHELL CASES AND SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION

The next landmark in I.C.I.'s war effort was in 1937, when the Government embarked on their rearmament programme. It had to do with the manufacture of cartridge cases for artillery and small arms. It was indeed difficult to exaggerate the service which I.C.I. had rendered the Government here—a service only made possible as a result of years of research and experience in the markets of the world

During the war of 1914-18 only a small variety of small arms ammunition was necessary, but, with the development of air and mechanised warfare, the number of types had been increased enormously. With its wide experience I.C.I. had been able to build for the Government a number of small arms shadow factories, which have since been in full operation under I.C.I. management.

Despite the drastic dilution of personnel which the staffing of these factories necessitated, I.C.I. had been able to devise new methods for the more efficient production of other different types of ammunition, some of which had previously been handfilled and had been unknown in the last war. Without the experience and energies of I.C.I. staff and workpeople the nation's extraordinary demands for shells and cartridges of many varieties could never so promptly and efficiently have been met.

BUILDING OF GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Probably the largest and most important contribution, measured in terms of manpower, which I.C.I. had made was the erection of factories for the production of materials necessary for war, the prospective demand for which could not possibly have been supplied by pre-war plants, even where such plants existed.

The size of this effort might be judged from the fact that I.C.I. had been responsible for building entirely new factories involving the expenditure of £61,000,000, to make materials of which I.C.I. either had manufacturing experience or on which it had carried out research. These factories belonged to the Government, but to I.C.I. must go the credit for having built them and for operating them. All this, too, had been in addition to extending its own factories to give greater and greater supplies. Not only had I.C.I. to build the plants, but to train Government personnel to operate them.

Naturally it had made freely available to the Government all its technical information, the result of years of experience in the various fields. I.C.I. had also built, at Government request, a number of plants not connected in any way with the normal work of the company, a notable example being the plants recently erected for the dehydration of vegetables.

STATE'S RESERVOIR FOR TRAINED PERSONNEL.

Lord McGowan asked this question: "Where do our critics think that the peace-time Government of a democracy keeps the army of experts that becomes necessary on the outbreak of war, not only to reorganise the production of food as well as of industry on a war footing but to direct and manage the huge Governmental Ministries which take the place of the routine departments of Whitehall?

"The answer, of course, is that they do not keep such a force, nor could they or any government of a democratic country. The cost would be staggering and the energies of men required only in war would atrophy in idleness during peacetime, instead of being kept sharp by constant competition as they are under the system of private enterprise.

"The only reservoir upon which the State can draw in the hour of emergency is provided by the great enterprises of the country whose personnel and plant have of necessity to be kept up to the highest pitch of efficiency in order to secure for Britain a share in the trade of the world.

2,500 KEY MEN IN GOVERNMENT WORK.

"Some play has been made of the number of men from I.C.I. who are found in responsible positions in the various Ministries. Why is this? Not, you may be sure, because at a time of such pressure on us we wish to lose so many of our best men. Nor, as is more fancifully suggested, because we desire, by some mysterious means, to influence Ministries in our favour, but solely because nowhere else, except in the great firms, can the State find men with the necessary ability and experience of managing large-scale operations. Only undertakings of the largest size can serve as training grounds for supply and service ministries in time of war.

'It was, therefore, to large-scale industry that the Government rightly turned for help in staffing such departments as the Ministry of Supply, Ministry of Aircraft Production and the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

"For its part I.C.I. responded by seconding a large number of officials, all of whom could ill be spared. No fewer than 2,500 of our senior staff and key men are in Government employ. These include three of our executive directors."

ONE MILLION AND A HALF TONS OF SILAGE.

Similarly with Agriculture. In peacetime the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was a relatively small Whitehall Department. On the outbreak of war the home production of food became almost overnight a vital national necessity, with which not unnaturally the Ministry was ill-staffed to deal. The need was not only to grow but to grow it quickly. This meant persuading farmers, not normally the most receptive of people to new ideas, speedily to adopt new methods.

Owing to its varied agricultural interests I.C.I. maintained a staff of expert agriculturists. At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture I.C.I. in 1940 placed these men at the Government's disposal and they had remained almost whole-time on Government work ever since. Their first responsibility had been to conduct a national campaign to encourage farmers to make silage by a method developed by I.C.I. shortly before the war. (Silage was a process designed to preserve green forage to give rich winter food for cattle.)

To do this it had been necessary first to recruit and train some 500 volunteer workers to act as instructors under I.C.I.'s staff. This campaign had continued for two years and had resulted in Britain's production of silage being increased from a few hundred to over 1 1/2 million tons before it had been handed over to the Ministry as a going concern.

FOODSTUFFS FROM STRAW AND CHAFF.

Early in the war I.C.I.'s experts had also anticipated that a shortage of animal feedingstuffs would coincide with a large surplus of straw by developing a process to convert straw or chaff on the farm into a nourishing food for stock by soaking it in a solution of caustic soda. That process was now established on nearly 3,000 farms and the credit for developing it and introducing it on such a scale into British farm practice rested solely with I.C.I. These were only two examples of the many ways in which I.C.I. had been able to assist the Government in the matter of home food production.

BRITISH INVENTIVENESS.

Lord McGowan noted that in each instance he gave I.C.I.'s ability to help rested largely—though by no means entirely—on its peace-time research. The very existence of I.C.I. was based on research kept efficient on the whet-stone of competition.

The amount of research and invention which had taken place since 1939 had astonished Lord McGowan. "Alas, almost all this must remain secret for obvious reasons. I must, however, say this—that it is conclusive evidence that the British race has not lost that spirit of inventiveness which has distinguished it.

"When the history of this war can be written I am sure we shall find that every new manifestation of enemy research, whether at sea, on land or in the air, has been matched, and more than matched, by counter-discovery in this country, to say nothing of the lead we have given to the Allies in all sorts of directions connected not only with attack and defence, but with the health of the people. I need only cite the Jet-propelled aircraft on one hand and Penicillin on the other—both of them British."

EXPLOSIVES.

From I.C.I.'s nature it was obvious that the brunt of supply chemicals and explosives for the nation's war effort had to fall on it. A large proportion of these chemicals, of course, were used in the same way in war as in peace—as essential raw materials in the production of all kinds of manufactured articles. A fair proportion were used directly in engines of war. When we heard of "Blockbusters" or "Cookies" raining on Berlin and other German cities, or the shells fired by the guns of British armies in Italy, we could remember that these were filled with explosives and fitted with fuses largely invented and developed by private enterprise.

SECRET WEAPONS.

What needed special mention was the part that I.C.I. had played in the development and production of secret weapons, many of which naturally were still on the secret list. Britain had probably said less about her secret weapons than the Germans, but Lord McGowan felt that they had felt ours more than, so far at any rate, we had suffered from theirs.

The number and efficiency of these new weapons were eloquent evidence of the inventiveness which still characterised the British people, but between the invention or devising of a new weapon and its final production in the huge quantities required by modern warfare there was a wide gulf fixed. This could only be bridged by patient research, adaptation and improvement until the efficient weapon was evolved, as safe to handle as it was deadly to the enemy.

In addition to weapons and propellants which I.C.I. experts had themselves devised, I.C.I. had been entrusted by Government with the responsibility for perfecting and producing a number of secret weapons invented by outside experts, with whom we had worked in the closest and most friendly co-operation throughout the war.

An outstanding example of these weapons was the P.I.A.T., the existence of which was only announced by the Government yesterday. I.C.I. had been entrusted with the development and manufacture both of the guns and ammunition, in association with several hundred sub-contractors. A few of these were large firms, but the great majority were small ones scattered throughout the country. Why had I.C.I. been given this responsibility?

Again only because there was no other organisation which so combined under the one direction a team of chemists, physicists, metallurgists and engineers used to working together on similar problems in the course of their peace-time duties. Such a working team, Lord McGowan declared, competent to consider almost any problem from all angles, could never have been built up and hope to survive in efficiency as part of the Civil Service of the country.

PAINT A MUNITION OF WAR.

Paint making was not a very romantic industry at any time, and less interesting than ever in wartime when all the gay colours of peace were toned down. The duties of paints in war were concealment and protection rather than decoration. Paint was indeed an essential munition of war, and more paint was being used than ever before.

Enormous quantities, for example, were necessary to protect tanks, guns, shells and ordnance supplies from sun or snow and for camouflage. Millions of yards of fabric had to be treated for special purposes. Acres of metal

(Continued on next page)

GREAT WAR RECORD OF FAMOUS FIRM

(Continued from previous page)

had to be coated to withstand the juices or acids of preserved foods.

PAINT HELPS NAVY

The Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy demanded vast supplies of special paints to combat the growths which form on ships, and which might increase the fuel consumption of a 10,000-ton ship by as much as 14 tons a day.

Besides these ordinary uses of paint there were all sorts of special uses—for the detection of dangerous fumes or poison-gas, for protection against incendiary bombs, and luminous paints to guide pedestrians or traffic in the blackout. Many of these were interesting, but perhaps the most dramatic illustration of the value of paints was provided by the Royal Air Force.

AND THE R.A.F.

Some two years ago Fighter Command expressed to I.C.I. disappointment at the falling off in the high speed performance of metal aircraft due to deterioration of paint-work or damage to metal skins. This problem was investigated by I.C.I., and by recommending the adoption of a different method of painting and finishing the problem was entirely solved to the satisfaction of the R. A. F. Experimental Flight. This method has now been standardised. It served to convince the R.A.F. of the importance of paint with the result that practically the whole of the training of the constructors for the R.A.F. had since been undertaken by I.C.I.

In addition an R.A F. school for constructors had been running at an I.C.I. factory for over a year. This was scheduled to deal with 18 men or women a week, and already over 800 R.A.F. personnel had been trained here.

Recently this service had been extended to the United States Air Command in Britain. What was the answer here? That the research and experience of private enterprise in the realm of paints and finishes had added several miles an hour to the speed of British aircraft. This was only one example chosen because it was striking.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Just as in peace-time Britain had been content to draw most of its food from overseas, it had also been content to rely on Germany for many of its medicines and drugs. The need for large-scale manufacture of drugs and alternative specifics became, on the outbreak of war, as vital as the provision of food.

A few years before the war I.C.I. had decided to enter the pharmaceutical field in a big way as dyestuffs were, in some forms, a base for the production of drugs. Development in this field must always be slow, and when war broke out, I.C.I. had to produce—and quickly—products of which, because of war, the country would be short. In this it had been very successful.

Previously the treatment of malaria needed the natural product quinine, or the German product "Atebrin", so that when the Japanese overran the source of supply in the East Indies, the production of an efficient British specific was vital.

I.C.I. had not been long in filling the gap. Whereas in 1940 it produced no more than 600,000 tablets of mepacrine, during 1944 it would produce over one thousand million! To-day the value of mepacrine was universally recognised. It was issued to our troops in the Near and Far East. Not only had I.C.I. supplied our own armies, but had even managed to send out supplies of the drug to the U. S. and Australian troops engaged in the jungles of the South-West Pacific.

PENICILLIN.

Mepacrine was but a small example. Lord McGowan also instanced Penicillin—a discovery of another Ayrshire man, Professor Fleming—in the production of which I.C.I. had played and was playing a great part. Lord McGowan said he wished he could have told of the many thrilling discoveries of methods of baffling and beating the enemy, but the day to make them public was not yet. He would, however, like to refer to one or two accomplishments.

SELF-HEATING CANS OF SOUP.

I.C.I was proud of a discovery made at its Ardeer factory in Ayrshire. This led to the incorporation of a chemical device in cans of soup which enabled a hot meal to be obtained within four minutes. This was in itself a small invention but meant a great deal to troops in enemy territory and to airmen or sailors adrift at sea. There was already a great demand for it, not only from our own Services but from those of the U.S.A.

NEW DISCOVERIES FOR PEACETIME.

There were a number of I.C.I. inventions which would have great use in peace as well as war. Some of these lay in the realm of synthetic fibres. Great strides were being made in this field, but in Britain the strain of war work had so far prevented people making as much progress as they would have liked. Lord McGowan was confident, however, that British discoveries would be of great importance to textile industries after the war.

Parallel with this I.C.I. had made progress in Great Britain with the manufacture of the American-discovered nylon, which had been required for war purposes. Britain could now rely on its own nylon for all its various post-war uses. This development was only one of the fruits of that agreement between I.C.I. and the great U. S. firm of du Pont, which was now under fire in the U. S. A. I.C.I. was also interested in a big way in plastics.

Recently there had been a great deal in the Press about plastics, and hopes have been held out that developments would be revolutionary. While Lord McGowan confirmed the belief that plastics had great possibilities, he uttered the warning that in the present state of knowledge he did not feel justified in saying that they would usher in a new Utopia.

Another I.C.I. discovery, polythene, was a new plastic material with many valuable properties. It was already being used extensively in the electrical field and in connection with submarine cables, high-frequency and high-voltage cables. Other uses would probably be as a bonding and finishing material for textiles and in the manufacture of other derivatives. It was also capable of being spun into yarn.

PERSPEX ALSO AN I.C.I. DISCOVERY.

Lord McGowan reminded his hearers that Perspex was another I.C.I. discovery. Perspex was now the standardised substitute for glass in aircraft, but was expected to register great developments for peace.

MAKING STITCH-HOLES GASTIGHT!

Lord McGowan said he could, if permitted, extend the list indefinitely. "I could tell you about developments in such different directions as perfecting means of locating airmen or seamen adrift at sea; making anti-mildew finishes for webbing equipment or fabrics used for wireless equipment; sealing compositions to make gastight the stitch-holes in the seams of textiles; camouflage materials for such different things as army horses, aerodrome runways or the sides of quarries; the production of synthetic flints for cigarette lighters; experiments in fish culture in Scotland, and so on and so forth."

PEACETIME PRODUCTION MAINTAINED.

He had tried, however, to give a picture by touching on some of the major phases of I.C.I.'s manifold activities. I.C.I. was proud to think that it had made safe at least a part of the nation's petrol supplies; that it had been able to ensure an adequate supply of all types of small arms ammunition; that it could lend so many of its best men to the country's service, in the field as well as in the various Ministries; that its accumulated experience had been of value in the design, erection and staffing of Government factories and in increasing the production of our farms and gardens; that it had met the demand for large supplies of medicinal and veterinary specifics for our armies overseas and for our people and our animals at home.

I.C.I. was proud of its part in the nation's war effort, the more so because it had been able to play it and at the same time stand up to its normal responsibilities to the public. In other words, alongside the extra exertions and activities imposed on it by war the company had continued to perform the countless services demanded of it by the day-to-day life of the public. There was scarcely an article produced by Industry or Agriculture that did not at some stage in its production make use of a product of I.C.I.—of a common chemical manufactured, it might be, in vast quantities, or a rare material which was the result of the most complicated processes.

An example of the former was the basic alkali, soda ash, well-known to the public in the form of washing soda or "bicarb". The demand for many of the peace-time products had enormously increased during the war. For example, the combined needs of agriculture and "Dig for Victory" and resulted in more than trebling the quantity of fertilizers needed. I.C.I. had continued its peace-time functions, and had added to them the functions of supplying the country's war needs

NO MAJOR LABOUR DISPUTE IN FIVE YEARS OF WAR.

It could never have achieved this double role if it had been an "unhappy ship." Not the least evidence of the soundness of private enterprise was found in this fact that throughout the war in all I. C. I.'s many factories with their 120,000 workers there had been no major trade dispute. This was the more creditable when it was recognised that the old employees had been heavily diluted with new entrants ignorant of the spirit and traditions of the company.

Surely this afforded some indication of the loyalty of the company's work people and indirectly therefore of their satisfaction with the treatment they were accorded under the much maligned system under which they worked Lord McGowan noted that I.C.I. had now invested no fewer than £15 million outside the company for the various pensions schemes for I. C. I. Staff and Labour.

U.S.A. AND SOVIET RUSSIA HAVE BENEFITED.

The record of I.C.I. was abundantly well known by Government. It had been freely recognised and appreciated by the Ministries of all three Services and the supply departments and by other Ministers and their departments. I.C.I.'s associated companies in Canada and Australia, to whom it had transmitted all its information as regards war requirements, had in the same way had the commendation of their respective Governments.

Not only had I.C.I. lent freely of its ablest staff and workers, including thousands of key men, to all Government departments and factories which had asked for them, but for the purposes of the war it had placed all its research, its patents, its processes and all its knowledge, technical and commercial unreservedly at the disposal of H.M. Government and through them, the Governments of the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

INDUSTRY AND STATE.

Not for a moment did Lord McGowan suggest that private enterprise was not subject finally to Parliament, which must always have the last word and be in the position to ensure the protection of the consumer. He looked to Government for help to enable Industry to function in the best interests of the country in the difficult years that lay ahead, but this did not mean interference in the administration of Industry.

Already great companies such as I.C.I. were considering their expansion in the years following the declaration of peace. I.C.I. had been asked by the Government to do all it possibly could to ensure full employment Plans were already laid for the expenditure of many millions of pounds over the next five years. These involved the replacement of plant worn out by continuous war pressure, extensions to existing plant, and new factories required for the manufacture of many new products which were now, after years of research and development, ready for production.

Lord McGowan emphasised that private enterprise had been and was capable of showing that spirit of adventure and courage on which the Empire had been built. "With our background, our scientific and technical manufacturing knowledge, and our knowledge of the world's markets, we as a company are prepared to go ahead and to do our utmost to assist the Government in creating the World of Plenty. We believe we shall be able the more effectively to do this in the conditions in which we have built up our present strength."

'LET YOUR LIGHT SO SHINE'.

Lord McGowan ended: "I repeat, the record of I.C.I. is not peculiar. It is our privilege to have stood up to the responsibilities due from our size and character. I have merely used our company as an example. What we have been able to do, most other enterprises have one according to their size and character.

"There is a biblical admonition very pertinent to private enterprise today. It is 'Let your light so shine before men that they may know your good works.' I recommend it to you all today and make it my justification for what I have said about ourselves."

DID YOU HAPPEN TO KNOW THAT:

THE MISSOURI-MISSISSIPPI River, now on a great spring rampage, is 4,221 miles in length (the Nile is 4,000, the Amazon, 3,900).

IN 1927, the great river began to flood in early April, inundated 20,000 square miles, caused a property loss of dol. 270,000,000; destroyed 4,000,000 acres of crops, 25,000 horses, 50,000 cattle, 148,000 hogs 1,300 sheep, 1,300,000 poultry Also, 600,000 people were made homeless, and several hundred drowned.

TEN YEARS LATER the Mississippi again flooded over 500,000 homes, vast areas of farm lands, and caused the deaths of 900 people.—U. S. O. W. I.

(Continued from Col. 4)

mant, of Turbhe, who with his able brother Mr. S. V. Samant had secured already Sir Frederick Sykes Shield for Village Improvement, joined this Association in May 1943, and did similar work, excluding recruiting. Mr. P. A. Mhatre near Uran (Kolaba), Mr. Deshingkar at Shirol (Kolhapur), and Mr. P. H. Khadilkar at Ugarkhurd (Sangli) also worked on the same lines, with suitable modifications. *Prizes were given in an Essay Competition, and encouragement given to several workers in cash and kind. A conference of Rural workers and sympathisers was held by end of the year which has shown ways of further progress.* Further information about the Association can be had from its Secretary Mr. D. K. Parvate, 45, Ahmed Sailor Building 3, Naigaum, Dadar, Bombay.

CENTRAL RURAL UPLIFT ASSOCIATION

A Year's Record Of Service

During the last year, the Association had to its credit quite a number of substantial services rendered to the rural masses; the chief amongst them was that of tackling the food situation, and giving relief to the distressed;—all activities of course directed towards village organization on a permanent basis.

Nearly everywhere in Maharahstra, as in other Provinces, the population without land and that having but insufficient land is always in good proportion and numbers. These people are annually harassed for want of food especially from June to November end. This year, due to local embargoes in different Provinces and Districts on the export and transit of grain, consequent on War exigencies, the people were very hard hit, and almost confronted with famine conditions. Even on payment, they could not purchase their staple food, e.g., Rice, Jowar or Bajri in any of the markets, and a serious situation arose nearly everywhere. In Haveli Taluka of Poona District, for instance, hundreds of men for a number of weeks actually had to subsist wholly or partially on wild shrubs, wild vegetables, leaves and berries, fish and crabs. It was indeed a shocking and piteous sight to observe them, under one's very nose, famishing and emaciating every day, with no other alternative.

VIGOROUS 'GROW MORE FOOD' CAMPAIGN

Foreseeing this situation, our able propagandist Mr. Nanasaheb Nagpurkar, M.Ag., of Poona, when called on to assist by the Dy. Director of Agriculture, C.D., and the Inspector of Rural Development, Poona District, most appropriately seized the opportunity, and joined hands with the 'Grow More Food' campaign started by the Government; and intsensively toured the whole of the Taluka with some of their officers. He delivered about 140 lectures, in as many villages, in fully crowded meetings, and exhorted the people to do their best to grow more food, in full co-operation with the Agricultural Department and the Haveli Taluka Agricultural Development Association. The result of the campaign was of course tremendous. Thousands of pounds of more and better seed were distributed by the H.T.A.D.A., and was availed of by the cultivators of the Taluka; and eventually grain amounting to some thousands of Maunds extra must have been turned out in the entire Taluka. To cite only one instance, within the area of the following 10 villages i.e., Nanded, Vadgaon (2), Hingane (2), Kopre, Shivane, Varje, Kothrud and Erandavane,—villages which are more or less under the direct influence of our propagandist,—about 860 acres of extra land was brought under cultivation, and about 4,000 maunds of grain and 3,000 cart loads of Kadbi was, in total, produced above their annual normal output!

RELIEF THROUGH FOOD COMMITTEES

With all this precaution, however, the situation as aforesaid set in. And then Mr. Nagpurkar rushed to the aid of the villagers promptly. He prepared statistics and data of about 42 villages,—separately, finding out actually the extent of the food shortage, the families suffering therefrom, and the number of their members;—created a Board of village elders everywhere to meet the situation, and to shoulder the responsibility of purchasing and distributing grain in lots if available, and represented their case to Government authorities, especially the Mamlatdar.

CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN STORES

For elimination of black marketting of grains and a few other commodities such as Sugar and Kerosene, etc., and equitable distribution thereof, Mr. Nagpurkar induced Mr. A. P. Konde Deshmukh, the local leader of Khed-Shivapur, to establish a co-operative grain store there, and got it registered with the help of the Deccan Agricultural Association of Poona, under name "The Shiva Ganga Valley Consumers Co-operative Society," which is at present somehow serving about 8 to 10 villages around Khed-Shivapur.

Another Co-operative Grain Store is established by his efforts at Mundhwa for the benefit of the villagers and the labour population of the Deccan Paper Mills. It is recently registered under the Co-operative Societies' Registration Act, and functioning fairly well.

He visited nearly every month the villages of Paint, Kharpudi, Vadgaon Budruk and Vadgaon Khurd, where institutions such as *Gram Panchayats, Village Assemblies*, etc., have already been created by his previous efforts. The visits above mentioned were aimed at encouraging and enlivening these institutions. He helped them (to be brief again) in many many ways, the chief problems involved relating mainly to Agricultural difficulties, cattle disease, and food supply situation.

He got constructed a feeder road in Vadgaon Budruk with the collective labour of the villagers, and organized there co-operative pasturing of the village cattle.

In Thana District Mr. Y. V. Sa-

Continued in Col 3

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE DELHI.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY applications on prescribed forms obtainable from undersigned on payment of Re. 1|- each (annas four only in case of Scheduled Caste candidates) for temporary posts of Clerks Class II in grade Rs. 30-5-55-5|2-80. Minimum qualification—Matric II Division. Initial pay will be B.As. Rs. 50|-, F.As. Rs. 45|- and Matriculates Rs. 40|-. In addition, all appointments carry usual dearness allowance of Rs. 14|- and supply of certain commodities at concession rates. Age between 18 and 27 years (30 years in the case of Scheduled Caste candidates) 25% of the vacancies are reserved for Muslims, 8 1|3% for other minorities and 8 1|3% for Scheduled Caste candidates. Cost of applications will. in no case be refunded.

This notification supersedes the earlier ones published after 23rd April '44 and no applications except on the prescribed forms will be entertained.

P. D. PANDE,
Director.

Dated 28-4-44.

(8683)

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ON TUESDAY AT 1-30 P.M.

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'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 19

Directed by KARDAR

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Co-Starring: SHOBHANA, JAYRAJ, MAZHAR, AZURIE, WASTI

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3RD WEEK

MINERVA

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m. Sat., Sun. Hol. 1 p. m.

ROMMEL CAUTIONS HIS COMMANDERS

"ENEMY ATTACK IMMINENT AND WILL COME UP AGAINST MANY SURPRISES"

LONDON, May 6.

The German News Agency reported to-day that Field Marshal Rommel in a speech to his commanders at the conclusion of his recent tour of the Mediterranean coast defences said: "The enemy, whose attack must be reckoned as imminent, will come up against many surprises. This is particularly true of those enemy formations which will try to land by parachute or from gliders far behind the coastal front. My inspection of the Interior of the country has shown the existence of an interesting system of tactical measures which can be described as a complete novelty

The German News Agency reported that Rommel's inspection tour covered the coast from the Pyrenees to the Lagoons of the Rhone Delta.

From Reuter's special correspondent at Allied headquarters in Italy May 6: A promise of an Allied ground offensive in Italy "in due course" was made by Major-General James K. Cannon, Commander of the Tactical Air Force in the Mediterranean to-day when he said that only then would the M.A.A.F.'s great effort in severing German supply lines through Northern Italy be brought to the test.—Reuter.

On Italian Front

INSTALLATIONS AT PLOESTI ATTACKED

Heavy Axis Losses In Fighting In Bosnia

Mediterranean Allied advance Hd. May 6:

To-day's Allied "communique" said LAND: Several small engagements took place at scattered points along the fronts.

AIR: Strong forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked railways and oil installations at Ploesti railyards, at Turnu-Severin and troop concentrations at Podgorica. Last night medium bombers bombed rail yards at Campina. Light bombers attacked an ammunition dump west of Albano and fighters and fighter bombers were in operation against road and rail communications, bridges, gun positions, dumps, landing grounds and shipping north and south of Rome. The Torre Dam was also attacked by fighter bombers.

During these operations 11 enemy aircraft were destroyed. 16 of our heavy bombers and eight other aircraft are missing.

Nazi Offensive In Bosnia

LONDON, May 6: Heavy fighting is in progress in Llubljanatrieste Sector, states to-day's "communique" from General Tito's Yugoslav headquarters. In one engagement 50 German soldiers were killed and another 50 in the neighbourhood of Trieste.

In the Eastern Bosnia, the Germans are continuing offensive operations with the support of tanks and aircraft have captured the town of Vlasenica, over 400 Axis soldiers were killed or wounded in fierce battles.

In a clash with a Bulgarian regiment, 70 soldiers were killed in the area of Osrogovo.

In Western Bosnia, Yugoslav troops have occupied the town of Kresevo and fighting continues on all sectors in Slovenia.—Reuter.

Leela CHITNIS

THE SWEET-HEART
OF THE SCREEN

CHAR ANKHEN

Bombay Talkies Picture

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STALIN WANTS ONLY FRIENDLY POLAND

Soviet Rapprochement With Vatican Expected

MOSCOW, May 6.

Reuter's special correspondent cables: A prospect not only of a solution to the Polish-Soviet question but also of a rapprochement between the Vatican and the Kremlin has been opened up by the visit here of Father Stanislaus Orlemanski, the Polish born American Catholic priest, who has had two audiences with Marshal Stalin.

I understand when he left Moscow to-day he took back with him the friendly willingness of the Soviet Union to reach an understanding with the Vatican on questions of mutual interest, though Father Orlemanski said he could not make any comment on the suggestion

In a statement to the press Father Orlemanski said that the results of his second two-hour talk with Marshal Stalin were "beyond my expectations". Declaring that Marshal Stalin was a friend of the Polish people the statement added: "I will also make this historic statement—that future events will prove that Marshal Stalin is very friendly towards the Roman Catholic Church".

The statement further added: "Marshal Stalin really wants a strong, independent and democratic Poland to protect herself against future aggressors. All he asks for is a friendly Poland.

As to religion, the religion of our forefathers will be the religion of the Polish people and Marshal Stalin will not tolerate any transgressions in this respect."

Father Orlemanski congratulated the Soviets on their achievements in "our common war effort" and described the Russians as a wonderful people.—Reuter.

SOVIET ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL

LONDON, May 6: The German News Agency reported to-day: "After especially fierce artillery preparation and in co-operation with numerous fighter-bombers the Russians reopened their attack on Sebastopol with strong forces yesterday.

BERLIN, May 6: Today's German 'communique' said that the Russians again attacked Sebastopol "with very violent artillery fire and with continuous waves of strong airforces.—Reuter.

GOVERNING BODY OF I. L. O. FORMED

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

In the election of employers' representatives to the Governing Body of the I.L.O. here, today, the seats formerly held by Denmark, Argentina Canada and Switzerland, went to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and Mexico. The representatives are respectively, Gustave Joassart, Richard Morawetz, Aristide Antoine and Pa Chapa.

Elections to eight seats for Governments on the Governing Body resulted in the re-election of Mexico, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, Brazil and Chile while Peru and Greece moved up to positions formerly occupied by Spain and Japan.

Eight 'States of chief industrial importance' were not up for election. These are the United States, Belgium, Canada, France, Britain, India, Netherlands and China. China was promoted to this status at an earlier session of the Governing Body.

In the election of representatives of the workers group on the Governing Body, representatives of Canada China and Mexico were elected to the seats formerly held by India, Japan and Spain. The workers representatives are, Joseph Hallswork, (Britain), Robert J. Watt (United States), Gunner Anderson, (Sweden), Charles Laurent (France) Jef Rens (Belgium) Chu Hsueh Fan (China), Lombardo Toledano (Mexico) and Percy Bengough (Canada).—Reuter.

Famous British Comedian Dead

LONDON, May 6.

One of the most famous of British comedians of early days of the present century, seventy-year-old Wilkie Bard, died suddenly on Friday at his Buckinghamshire home while listening to the radio news bulletin. His real name was Will Gebard and when he received a parcel by post addressed to 'Willkie Bard' he adopted the name.—Reuter.

World Democracy Not Safe With India In Chains

Labour M.P. Questions 'Bonafides' Of Kashmir Ruler And Sir Ferozekhan Noon To Represent India At Dominions Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 5.

Speaking at Eastend in London under the auspices of the Committee of Indian Congressmen, Great Britain, Mr. W. G. Cove, M.P., declared: "The Empire Premiers' Conference, the most momentous historic gathering will not only deal with military strategy but also with politico-economic issues of the Post-war world. If war ends with India denied freedom which is her due then the real aims of war will not have been achieved. It is not only necessary to defeat Hitler militarily but also the purposes and policies represented by Hitlerism.

The representatives from Dominions who at present are in Britain are free people but the two representatives from India are not representatives of free people. They have not got a democratic mandate or sanction for coming here and in a post-war world, democratic Free India is absolutely necessary to preserve democracy in the world. It is impossible in modern days to have chained India and simultaneously have democratic Governments extended to other parts of the vast world.

"HANGERS-ON"

So long as Gandhiji, Pt. Nehru Azad and other Congress leaders are in jail it is impossible for anyone else to come here and pretend to represent the voice of India. I wonder how two representatives from India feel in the Conference. Do they feel their voices powerful? I cannot see how their voices can be powerful. Their voices can be only powerful if they represented the voice of Free India. I imagine that they must be feeling, relatively, hangers-on inside the Premiers' Conference. They have not even got the guarantee that the Atlantic-Charter is applicable to their country.

INDIA'S INHERENT RIGHT

Continuing Mr. Cove said:

"I can only fervently wish as I do not want to see any civil turmoil in India wherein my countrymen will have to participate to 'preserve peace', that inherent right of 400,000,000 Indian people will be recognised even before the end of war."

The meeting passed a resolution wishing Gandhiji early recovery and full restoration to health.

Another resolution expressed deep sorrow and sent heartfelt condolences to family of late Prafulla Kumar Sarkar. One speaker said that Sarkar as editor of nationalist newspaper represented the voice of India. As such, Sarkar bore great responsibility and fought true battles along with his able and selfless rival editor "Tushar Kanti Ghose."

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS IN CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, May 6.

About 50 Nationalist Muslims began an informal conference to-day to discuss the present situation including Mahatma Gandhi's release.

Prominent among those attending the meeting are Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Hafiz Mohd Ibrahim, ex-Minister U.P. Mr. Shamsuddin Ex-Minister Bengal, Moulana Ahmed Sayed, President Jamiat-Ul-Ulema Hind, Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, Dr. K. M. Ashraf Mr. M. A. Kazmi M.L.A. (Central) Dr. S. S. Ansari Moulana Tufail Ahmed, Moulana Kafaitullah Sahitzada, Mahomed Zafar and Nawabzada Imitiz Ali of Karnal.

Mr. Yasmin Nurie, Ex-Minister Bombay Dr. Khan Sahib and Dr. Abdul Latif and Moulana Zaheer-Ud-Uddin are expected to-day.—A.P.

Menon On Food Situation In Malabar

CALICUT, May 5: Mr. C. P. Karunakara Menon, Regional Food Commissioner with the Government of India, left Calicut yesterday for Madras after making an extensive tour of the district studying the food position in different parts.

In an interview to the press Mr. Menon assured that there was no need at present to be anxious about the food situation in Malabar. He characterised certain panicky reports recently published in the press about the socalled acute distress, Prevailing in certain parts of north Malabar, as utterly unfounded and calculated to mislead the innocent public.—A. P.

SALT SHIPMENTS ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA

NEW DELHI, May 6: It is reported that two ships carrying 13,500 tons of salt arrived in Calcutta during the second half of April. This added to 18,000 tons which arrived previously, is expected to improve the salt position in Bengal. Officials of the Central Government expect that even larger quantities should reach Calcutta in the current month.—A.P.

Master Jehangir, son of the late R. P. Palamkote, Station Officer of the Fire Brigade. The young boy was given a Souvenir by the Municipal Commissioner in recognition of his father's gallantry. The souvenir was presented by Prof. Sarkari.

"CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR"

Suresh Vaidya To Appear Before Appellate Tribunal

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Suresh Vaidya, the Indian journalist who was sentenced to 98 days detention by a Canterbury court martial on March 8 for refusing to put on uniform and go on parade is to appear before the Conscientious Objectors Appellate Tribunal in London next week.

Mr. Vaidya who is 33 appeared at a West London Police Court in January and was ordered to be detained for military escort on the charge of being an absentee. He then told the Magistrate that he returned the enlistment notice because he was a National of India and not a British subject by choice. Therefore he did not feel it his duty to be conscripted in the war effort by the British Government.

At the court-martial, Mr. Stephen Murray defending asked that Mr. Vaidya should be treated as a conscientious objector and given a sentence which would enable him to appeal to the Appellate Tribunal. When his appeal is heard Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, Member of Parliament and Professor Gangulee are expected to speak on his behalf.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF JAPAN'S 'PEARL HARBOUR'

NEW YORK, May 6: The efficiency of Truk, Japan's "Pearl Harbour" in the Central Pacific has been reduced to "complete zero" by the latest United States task force attack, said a United States Navy Official quoted in an Associated Press dispatch from the flagship off the Carolines reaching here to-day.

Carrier-borne planes levelled most of Truk in spite of the desperate attack by Japanese fe[illegible] plan[illegible] the dispatch added.—Reuter.

The Last Page

(Continued from Page 14)

such a huge gathering been enabled to witness a stage performance in perfect peace and comfort.

The credit for planning and constructing this Pandal goes to Mr. G. L. Kulkarni, a young local architect. Considering the hundred and one wartime restrictions imposed by Government on building material—bricks, cement, timber, etc.—what he achieved was a veritable miracle. That he accomplished this in less than three weeks is still more astonishing.

I believe the Marathi Stage Centenary Celebrations Committee has netted a good amount from the different shows staged and that this will be utilised for building a permanent theatre. This is welcome news, for nowadays showmen—both professional and amateur—have to go round from hall to hall like itinerant beggars whenever they want to stage a play. The proposal to build a Municipal Theatre is still in cold storage, in spite of definite resolutions having been repeatedly passed by the Corporation, and in spite of the periodical attempts of our Art Critic, Dr. D. G. Vyas to wake up the city fathers.

Meanwhile, I think the success of the Marathi Stage Centenary celebrations has proved the utility as well as the desirability of having a permanent open-air theatre in the city which different groups of artists could hire for their plays, dances, operas, shadow-plays, etc. I am sure that every week in the year a new programme can be presented to tens of thousands at a time if only there was such a place. But in this topsy-turvy would, we spend lakhs on building a Brabourne Stadium where games are played for about 20 days in the year and which on the remaining 345 days, serves only as a background to the tea-dances held on the C.C.I. dance floor. but we cannot build an open-air theatre that would bring the dramatic arts to the people.

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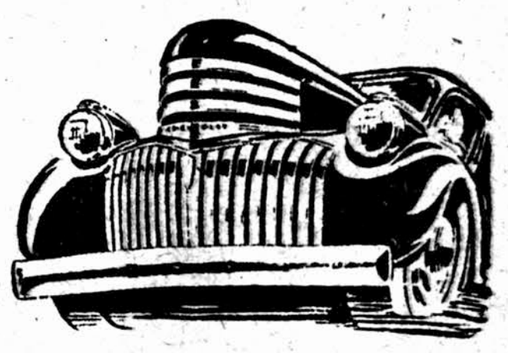

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LEADERS GREET MAHATMA

(Continued from page 5)

that it is on grounds of serious illness.

I hope that Mahatma Gandhi will speedily be restored to health and that his friends will allow him complete rest, with this object in view."—A. P.

Sapru Happy

ALLAHABAD, May 6: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a statement to the press on the release of Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"I am very happy to know that Mahatma Gandhi has been released, though in my opinion, having regard to the shocks he has received in the delicate condition of his health, he should have been released long before. The first thing for him to do now is to try to get back his health and I sincerely hope and trust that he will not be bothered or harassed by anyone on any public question until he has completely recovered his health. After that, knowing him as I do, I feel confident he will devote himself to the great task of grappling the internal situation which awaits him.

I express the sincere hope that his life may be spared for long."

Injustice Set Right

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement on Mahatma Gandhi's release:—

"I am greatly relieved to learn that Mahatma Gandhi has been released unconditionally. He ought not to have been arrested at all and the Government have set right a grave act of injustice. If the Government wishes to secure the fullest cooperation of the Indians in all their efforts, the release of Mahatma Gandhi should be followed by that of others. All the Congressmen should be released and a National Government made possible".

But all this will have to wait till Gandhiji regains health and is able to work. Meanwhile the prayers of the whole nation are with Gandhiji wishing him a speedy recovery."

Mrs. Pandit For Bombay

On hearing of Mahatma Gandhi's release this morning, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit is leaving for Bombay to-day.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent the following telegram to Gandhiji:

"Thanks God. He has heard prayers of vast millions and set you free to breathe fresh air. I have every hope He will let you live for hundred years to serve motherland and mankind.—A. P.

"New York Times" On India News Blackout

NEW YORK, May 6: "The New York Times" in a leader commenting on Mr. Gandhi's release to-day, says: "If we knew more about the situation in India since 1942 the Gandhi episode might be seen in perspective. We do not know as much as we would like to, for the Indian Government or the India Office has maintained censorship over the activities of the Congress Party. Mr. Gandhi will pass into history as a man of many contradictions."—Reuter.

"Civilization Has Triumphed"

MADRAS May 6: It would be small-mindedness to belittle the nobility of the step taken by the British Government", said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in an interview to the 'United Press' on the release of Mahatma Gandhi. He said: "We should congratulate ourselves that civilisation has triumphed. "I am confident that Gandhiji will make rapid recovery as he has no desire to leave us; and he is a past master in the art of looking after himself. The nation's prayers will help him in the process."—United Press.

GOD BLESS GANDHIJI

From B. F. B.

Viceroy Wavell has done a signal service to his country by releasing Gandhiji unconditionally, at this critical hour on all fronts.

When this writer called on Mr. Meherali last February he found him surrounded with his books even in a Nursing Home. Meherali inquired as to what the writer thought of the situation. "We are all bungling—the Government and the people", was my reply. There was but one ray of hope and that was that Gandhiji would be released in April or May. Meherali's most devoted friend—Mayor Minoo Masani was present at the time, and he looked wondering at my statements.

Meherali asked me straight away the basis for such a hope. The look of things all around; the force of circumstances—they will necessitate Gandhiji's release in April or May. By His grace, he is free. Will Viceroy Wavell release the Frontier Gandhi? Equity and sanity demand that. God bless Gandhij!

Nation's Will Fulfilled

MADRAS.—The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri interviewed on Gandhiji's release said. "So the nation's wish has been fulfilled. Let us trust that the breath of freedom will restore our leader to full vigour of body and mind.

If he is really spared not this country only but the whole world stands to gain. In this hope let our thoughts go to his bedside. Complete rest is an essential condition of the Mahatma's recovery and all that it means to mankind."

Huq Welcomes Release

CALCUTTA: Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq has issued the following statement on the release of Mr. Gandhi.

"India is happy as she was seldom been before. We have got back our leader none too soon, and it does not matter what the reasons of the release may have been.

Let us hope that Mahatmaji will now utilise this opportunity to bring all parties together in order to pave the way for the establishment of National Governments throughout India."

MADRAS: Dr. M. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society said in an interview, "I am profoundly thankful but I pray that the result will be the increasing peace and unity of India among all her communities so that our Motherland may move forward into a happier life.—A. P.

C. R. Prays For Speedy Recovery

MADRAS: Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, ex-Congress Premier of Madras interviewed by the Associated Press on Mahatma Gandhi's release said: Like everyone else I am glad that Gandhiji has been released. The nation's prayers will help him to make a quick recovery.

I intend to set a good example by not rushing to where he is lying in bed. He should be given the fullest chance to recover from the present serious illness before we think of anything else.—A. P.

Welcome Though Belated Decision

LUCKNOW, May 6: Raja Maheshawar Dayal Seth of Kotra in a statement to the press on Mahatma Gandhi's release says that the Government must be thanked for taking, at least for once, a right and welcome though belated decision. He expresses the hope that the release will open a new chapter in Indian politics and the prevailing atmosphere in this country will change.—A. P.

FACILITATE NEW TURN IN INDIA

LONDON, May 6: The Secretary of the India League, Mr. Krishna Menon, stated: "While we are glad at Mr. Gandhi's release we are also greatly concerned about the state of his health. We are naturally very glad—relieved is the right word—that Government have taken this step. We hope that Mr. Gandhi will have full freedom to consult his colleagues because without such facilities, Mr. Gandhi's release from prison cannot be a reality.

We fervently hope that Mr. Gandhi will soon be restored to health and it is essential that he should in no way be restricted in making efforts to bring about a new situation in India. We who know Gandhiji, feel confident that the step taken by Government will enable the people to disregard past difficulties at least, momentarily, and reach out for a settlement. I feel Gondhiji is certain to do all in his power to alter the present bad situation".—Reuter.

Surat Gets Pleasant Surprise

SURAT: The news of Mahatma Gandhi's unconditional release came as a welcome surprise to Surat, where rumours had been current yesterday regarding the probability of his release.

Karachi Gratified

KARACHI, May 6.

Satisfaction was expressed by Dr. B. C. Roy when the news of the release of Gandhiji was conveyed to him shortly after midnight. He hopes that it would soon be possible for Gandhiji to regain his original health and strength.

It now transpires that Dr. Roy predicted the release of Gandhiji in the course of a chat with his friends early on Friday.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Overjoyed

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, May 6.

The very news of Mahatmaji's release is the main topic of the day, warmly discussed everywhere. The city which was involved in dark anxiety till yesterday has totally changed its phase to-day, and it has become an unprecedented spectacle of enthusiasm and overjoy.

Let It Be Beginning Of Better Atmosphere

NEW DELHI.—"Though belated it is the right gesture," says to-day's "Hindustan Times" editorial on the decision of release of Mahatma Gandhi.

The paper further adds "Initial rejoicing however, over his release from detention is bound to give quick place to anxiety about his health, reports of which are only disquieting. The future is in the hands of Providence.

But though the 'communique' says that the decision has been taken purely on medical grounds. WE PERMIT OURSELVES TO HOPE THAT THIS MARKS A CHANGE OF SPIRIT—A CHANGE WHICH MAY SHOW THE WAY TO UNDERSTANDING AND GOODWILL."

WAVELL MUST BE CONGRATULATED

MADRAS, May 6.

There will be a widespread feeling of relief and hope that the Government's decision has come in time to produce expected beneficial effect on Gandhiji's health and that his condition would take a turn for better, says the 'HINDU' commenting on Gandhiji's release.

The paper adds by all accounts Gandhiji is still far from being on the road to recovery, he will need all the care and attention of the best medical men of the country and it is the duty of everyone of us to help by doing nothing that might retard progress.

The 'INDIAN EXPRESS' calls it a great news and says that the whole world will hail this as the greatest news of the year yet and will congratulate Lord Wavell and the British Government for this wise act of statesmanship and justice.

The paper adds that though stress had been laid on medical grounds, it would be very strange if advantage was not taken of the inevitable change in the atmosphere.—A. P.

GANDHIJI FOR JUHU?

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 6.

From inquiries at Parnakuti, I gather that after a short stay here, Gandhiji is likely to be taken to some cooler place like Mahableshwar or Juhu near Bombay.

MASS PRAYER AT MATUNGA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A large gathering was present at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga today evening when prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi. Verses were recited from the Gita and the Quran, besides "Raghupathi Raghava" and "Vaishnava Janato."

BHAGALPUR JAIL MUTINY CASE

One Accused Acquitted And Sentence On Five Others Reduced In Appeal

PATNA, May 5.

In the Bhagalpur jail mutiny case, out of the 11 accused who appealed to the High Court under the new ordinance one was acquitted and the sentence on five others was reduced by Mr. Justice Sinha and Mr. Justice Beevor to-day.

The appeals of five others were dismissed. The case against the accused persons was that on the fourth September, 1942 they mutinied along with a mob of 500 others within the central jail, Bhagalpur, and committed various atrocities. They killed the Deputy Superintendent of the jail, Khan Saheb Abdul Qadir and the carding master, Namorhwala and a warder Kamaladeo who were battered to death in the office of the Deputy Superintendent. They also set fire to various godowns and the factory of the jail besides doing other damage.

It is said that the mutiny was of such a serious nature that the authorities were compelled to open fire with the help of armed sentries to quell and mutiny as a result of which it is said 28 prisoners were killed and 86 received injuries of various kinds.

The accused, 46 in number, were tried by a special judge of Bhagalpur out of whom three were sentenced to death and four to transportation for life and others were sentenced under various charges of arson rioting etc., to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from two years to ten years. Their cases were then referred to the review judge who confirmed the sentence of death on three persons, acquitted two persons of the charge of murder and acquitted 17 persons of the charge of rioting.—A. P.

Late News

Doctors In Parnakuti

POONA, May 6.

The "United Press" learns that arrangement has been made for one representative of Gandhiji to visit the Aga Khan Palace in the evening daily to place wreaths of flowers on 'samadhis' of Kasturba and Mr. Mahadeo Desai.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arriving here to-morrow morning.

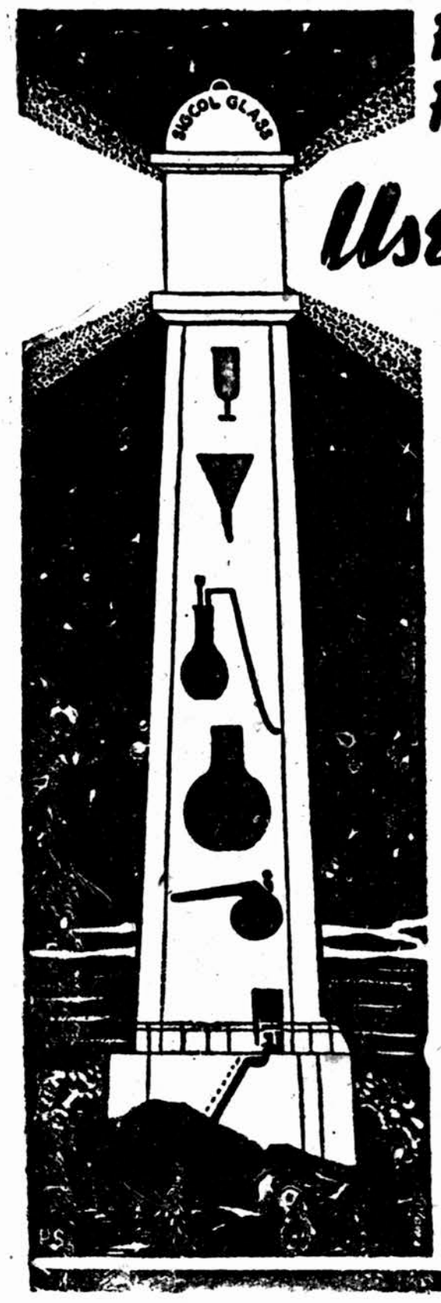
A group of four local doctors paid a visit to Parnakuti and were closetted with Gandhiji's for about an hour and also held consultations with Dr. Sushila Nair about the history of Gandhiji's present complications. It appears that they recommend some Ayurvedic tonic for anaemia.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master Mayor of Bombay, had been to the Aga Khan Palace to pay his homage to Kasturba's memory and was by her 'Samadhi' for some time."—United Press.

BUCHAREST RLY. TARGETS ATTACKED

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, May 6.

Allied heavy bombers attacked Rumanian Railway targets at five points north-west of Bucharest.—Reuter.



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A TEN YEAR PLAN

THE INDIAN VILLAGE, A TEN YEAR PLAN. By K. S. Venkataramani, pp. 48, 2nd Ed., 12 annas.

The author recommends a planned federation of integral, fully developed, self-functioning and self-sufficient units (i.e., villages) for establishing peace and prosperity in India and outside. He gives a detailed constructive programme of work, and a ten year plan, to this end. The author is against State subsidies and grants. It should be so arranged that the village needs are financed by the village itself. He suggests a Swaraj constitution for India, starting with the village Punchayat, and proceeding from the district officer to the Provincial Government, and thence to the Government of India, the Governor General being paid upto Rs. 1,200 per month as his salary. The author draws not at all a very complimentary picture of Indian temperament. Even this, alone, would make the book well worth study and pondering over.

N.H.P.

"PRABHAT" ANNUAL NUMBER

"Prabhat", the well-known Kanarese weekly journal of Mangalore, which is now in its tenth year of existence under the editorship of Mr. K. V. Shenoy, has just published an Annual Number which provides the reader with a rich fare of interesting contributions on a variety of subjects, short stories and poems. One of the contributors, Mr. Koradkal Srinivas Rao, contends that it was the late Mr. Panje Mangesh Rao who was the real pioneer among the writers of short stories in Kannada and not any of those more modern authors on whose behalf interested propaganda is being carried on. In support of the writer's contention a short story entitled "My Wife" contributed by Mr. Panje in 1901 to the monthly journal "Suvasini" is reproduced in the present Number. The Number, which is illustrated with several coloured plates and other pictures, mostly relating to the movie-world, is priced at Re. 1.

GANDHIJI & SOCIALISM

At a time when economic planning is in the air, it is essential that we all should examine the assumptions underlying our economic doctrines so that the social order we hope to assist in setting up avoids, in so far as it is possible to do so, the fallacies and the errors involved in those assumptions. From this point of view the publication of a tiny booklet (Published by Padma Publications. Price Re. 1) by Mr. M. R. Masani analysing the fundamentals of the socialist creed to which he subscribes is, indeed, timely. There is only one country in modern times that has embarked upon the bold experiment of replacing the old order—lock stock and barrel—by a new order, based on the principles propounded by Karl Marx who has been the fountain-head of inspiration for socialists all the world over. It was a classless democratic international society that Lenin set out to establish in Russia. With his study of developments in Russia, Mr. Masani comes to the conclusion that the avowed aim of the Revolution has not been achieved and is not likely to be achieved. Without examining the justification or otherwise of Mr. Masani's views about the transformation that he believes has come about in the ideas that inspire the Government of the U.S.S.R., it is necessary to refer to certain features of social and political life as it developed in Russia even before the outbreak of its war with Germany which should make those who plan for a new world order pause and think. The features are the suppression of opposition, the restriction of freedom of speech and writing, the growth of the G.P.H., the tacit acceptance of certain social and economic inequalities, the encouragement of a spirit of nationalism, the abandonment of the international outlook and the spread of imperialistic notions. From all these manifestations of the aftermath of the Revolution, Mr. Masani draws the conclusion that to be really helpful in bringing about an international order based on liberty, fraternity and equality certain of the assumptions which formed the bedrock of socialist doctrine have to be thrown overboard.

The most interesting part of Mr. Masani's thesis the concluding one where he frankly admits that socialists in India have been after false gods and that the staunchest protagonist of economic equality in our country has been Mahatma Gandhi. In the last pronouncement he made on the constructive programme some time in the middle of 1942 Gandhiji observed that the whole of that programme would be a structure on sand if it was not built on the "solid foundation of economic equality." The conception of trusteeship of the owner of property as propounded by Gandhiji may appear to foreign students of economic as utopian. Mr. Masani avers that it is no more visionary than the hope entertained in Russia that the dictatorship which has been the fundamental feature of its system of Government for the past so many years will be liquidated when its work is done and will give place to democracy. The decentralization of industry is another of the tenets of Gandhiji's which commends itself to Mr. Masani as likely to be helpful in ensuring democratic controls in the sphere of production. It is concentrating of economic power which the power-driven machine brings in its train that Gandhiji objects to and not machinery 'per se.' With this dictum Mr. Masani recognizes socialists are bound to agree. Decentralized productive undertakings worked comparatively afford scope for the replacement of capitalist, managerial or bureaucratic control by democratic control and should for that reason commend themselves to socialists. Progress in this direction may, according to Mr. Masani, facilitate the transition from a capitalist society to an equalitarian one the establishment of which is undoubtedly the principal aim of socialism.

VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA.

TRADE OF INDIA

"TRADE OF INDIA". By Prof. S. A. Palekar, R.A., Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. Price Rs. 6/8.

This is an attempt to describe the mechanism of the trade of India, external and internal and to show how it works in practice. The author has given an account of the factors and agencies which play their part in this trade, its finance, direction and recent trends. He has also instructively discussed the various problems that arise in connection with India's trade such as protective tariffs, exchange and international agreements. In view of the great changes that are expected in post-war years in national economics and in international trade relations, Prof. Palekar's book will prove helpful in understanding the many difficult questions which will demand solution!

V. G. K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS

"ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS". By Prof. S. N. Sen, Bookland Ltd., Calcutta; Price Rs. 2/8/-

This book is designed to meet the requirements of students preparing for the Intermediate examination of Indian Universities, most of which include elements of Economies in their courses for undergraduate at that stage. The author has achieved considerable success in producing a suitable text book on the subject. He has tackled difficult problems of economic theory with a skilful and experienced hand so as to make it easy for the student to grasp the basic principles of the science. Very often, Economics is apt to appear to the Indian mind as something outlandish owing to the manner in which it is presented. Prof. Sen has, however, given the homely touch to his exposition and has also appropriately placed Indian economic conditions before the reader in order to facilitate a realistic understanding of the whole subject and to render it practical and fruitful.

V. G. K.

Income-Tax Ready Reckoner

This is complete Income-tax Ready Reckoner, 1944, by Mr. R. C. Doodhmal, R.A., F.I.S.A. In these days it is gratifying to note that Mr. Doodhmal has published an upto-date reckoner, which would be useful to all. A perusal of the book, shows that the author has taken considerable pains in preparing it. To those who are affected by the increasing income-tax and super-tax, it will prove very useful as they will be able to know their position immediately.

T.D.D.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

With the addition of five new members, the following will now reconstitute the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, as elected at the Terminal Joint General Meeting on April 22; and their duties will be as shown in brackets:—

President—Shri B. G. Kher.

Vice-Presidents—Lady Manijeh R. Masani and Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai.

General Secretary—Shri Jagdish K. Munshi.

Joint Secretaries—Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavaty and Shri Rasik F. Shah.

Treasurer—Mrs. Shrimatiben R. Mehta.

Assistant Secretaries—

Mrs. Indira Renu (Parent-Teachers' Leagues, Psychological Study Class and Poor Children's Fund).

Miss Hiraben Bhatwadekar (Hindustani).

Mr. Shewak Bhojraj (Correspondence and "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper").

Miss Damyanti Morarji (Library).

Miss Nalini Daftary (Hobbies, Handicrafts, Museum and Exhibitions).

Miss Jasud Shah (Local Branches).

Mr. Ramnik Shah (Literature and Activities of Companions and Associates).

Mr. Narayan Koppikar (Intervisits, Outings, Excursions and Camps).

Shri Jagdish Munshi, Shrimati Sarlaben Nanavaty and Shri Rasik Shah, besides looking after three branches of work, allotted to each, will be in charge of the Pen-Friendship Section, Correspondence and Filing, and Finance respectively.

* * *

The following have been elected or re-elected as extra Members of the Board of Advisers to advise on matters mentioned in brackets against their names:—

Dr. K. R. Masani (Psychological Study Class and Parent-Teachers' Leagues).

Mr. Ranchoddas Manachnaram ("PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper".

Mr. P. O. Upadhyaya (Library).

Mr. L. N. Renu (Poor Children's Fund and Hindustani).

Mr. Mohanlal Mehta (Literature).

Mr. S. P. Nadkarni (New Local Branches and Activities of Companions and Associates).

Mr. Jayant Pandya (Hobbies, Handicrafts, Museum and Exhibitions).

* * *

As regards the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the different Local Branches, the same persons were re-elected, except the following few newly elected ones:—

Ghatkopar: Vice-President—Shri Jaswantrai Mehta.

Tardeo—Soonawala Bldg.: President—Shri K. H. Nayak.

Poona: President—Shri T. D. Kamdar; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Mohindar Sant Singh and Mr. Gopi Nath Talwalkar.

Nagercoil: President—Mr. M. C. Pillai.

Delhi: President—Shri. S. Dharmabal.

As regards the three inactive Branches at Ambarnath, Baroda and Jodhpur, it was decided to get into touch with the local Workers, and discuss with them the possibilities of reviving the activities.

* * *

A busy programme has been chalked out, and it is hoped that all the Local Branches will work more vigorously this year than in the past.

Children meet every week either on Sunday mornings or Saturday evenings at different centres to play, to sing, to dance, to relate stories, and to do so many other nice things which enable them to retain their happiness.

And if you have not yet been able to take advantage of this opportunity, better do not delay any further, and join immediately the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.

Please send for the free pamphlet containing full particulars about the Association, mentioning your name and complete address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21.

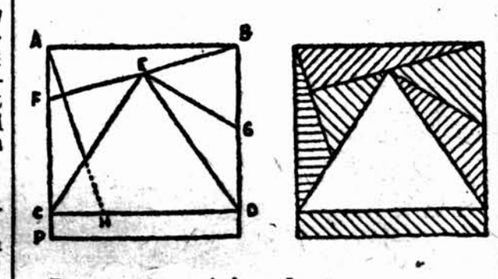
* * *

Those who wish to join the Pen-Friendship Section may write to Shri Jagdish K. Munshi, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari (C/o "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21), giving the following information: 1. full name and address, 2. Balkan-ji-Bari Certificate Number, 3. age, 4. hobbies, 5. whether boy or girl, and 6. languages you can understand and write. Your name, then, will be published in "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper".

The Manager of "PUSHPA" wishes me to convey to you that the May issue of the paper also will be issued a little later than usual. However, copies of the same may be reserved in advance by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada
"GULISTAN," KHAR—BOMBAY 21

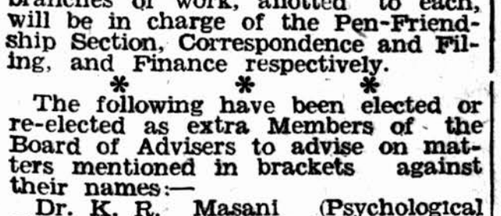
PUZZLE TRIANGLE



Lay out a triangle on a square of paper and cut along the full lines shown. Discard the triangular piece CDE and hand the remaining pieces to someone asking him to lay them down on the table to form a triangle.

The solution shown on the right is far from easy, as it seldom occurs to anyone to lay the pieces down to 'enclose' a triangle.

A WIND WHEEL.



Cut a circle of cardboard aocut 3 inches in diameter and make sixteen cuts across the centre, as shown in the first diagram. Then bend the points alternately backwards and forwards as shown in the second diagram.

The wind will bowl this disc at a great rate along a smooth pavement.

R. COUPLAND

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Gandhiji has been released—at last!

But once again a cloud of anxiety hangs over the life of India's most beloved leader. The Doctors' Bulletin's from Poona have again put the war Communiques in the background.

A nation prays and hopes and fears—and hopes again!

*

What is the secret of Mahatma Gandhi's influence over his people?

The question has been asked by many and answered by each according to one's respective point-of-view. Some say it is religion. Others say it is the aura of saint-hood. Still others think in terms of political party leadership.

There was one, however, who asked the Mahatma himself to answer the question.

An American author records the interview in his book which has just reached India:—

> When we started on our walk, I said, "I have found you so objective about your work and the world that I want to ask you to be objective about yourself. This isn't a personal question but a political question: how do you account for your influence over so many people?'
>
> "I can see the spirit in which you ask this," Gandhi said. "I think my influence is due to the fact that I pursue the truth. That is my goal."
>
> "I do not underestimate the power of truth", I argued. "But this explanation seems to me to be inadequate. Leaders like Hitler have achieved power by telling lies. That does not mean that you cannot become influential by telling the truth. But truth in itself has not always availed others in the country or elsewhere. Why is it", I continued, "that you, without any of the paraphernalia of power, without a government or police behind you, without ceremonies or a tightly knit organisation, for I understand that Congress is in no sense a tightly co-ordinated body, how is it that you have been able to sway so many millions and get them to sacrifice their comforts and time and even their lives?"
>
> "Truth", he said, "is not merely a matter of words. It is really a matter of living the truth." He stopped, and I felt he meant me to think of the simple life he led. "It is true, I have not much equipment. My education is not great, I do not read much."
>
> "Isn't it", I suggested, "that when you advocate independence you strike a chord in many Indians? A musician does something to the members of his audience. You play a note which Indians are waiting to hear. I have noticed that people applaud most the arias they have heard often and liked. A lecture audience applauds views it agrees with. Is it that you say and do what your people want you to say and do?"
>
> "Yes, he said, "maybe that is it. I was a loyalist in respect to the British and then I became a rebel."

*

Hayat Against Hayat

My Punjabi friend refuses to take the imbroglio in his home provinre seriously. He insists that the old feud between the family of the late Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana and of Sir Sikander Hayat Khan is at the bottom of the whole trouble. The role of the British Governor in the Punjab, he says, has always been to preserve the equilibrium between these two families both of which have long and uninterrupted traditions of loyal service to the British Raj. When Sir Sikander Hayat Khan became Premier, the Governor persuaded him to give a ministerial portfolio to Malik Khizr Hayat Khan, the son of Sir Umar Hayat Khan. At the death of Sir Sikander, the scion of the rival house was elevated to Premiership, but Malik Khizr Hayat Khan had to accommodate the young Shaukat Hayat, son of the late Premier, in his Ministry.

Shaukat Hayat, who was said to be the youngest and most handsome Minister in the whole country, is a Minister no longer. He has hitched his star to Mr. Jinnah's bandwagon! But, asserts my Punjabi friend, if the present Punjab ministry tumbles and falls and is re-constituted, one can safely predict Shaukat Hayat to become the youngest (and most handsome) Premier. In Punjab if it is not one Hayat, it is another!

*

The New Mayor

Two ugly monstrous gargoyles glare at one with their stony eyes as one enters the Corporation building and ascends the stairs that lead to the Mayor's room on the first floor. The dark passage, the uniformed peons, the smell of musty files—all create the typical bureaucratic atmosphere of a Government office.

But once past the swing doors, there is nothing bureaucratic about Mr. Nagindas Master, the new Mayor of India's greatest city. Mild-mannered, soft-spoken, dressed in spotless Khadi, Mayor Master gives the impression of being an unassuming school-teacher in a national school rather than the head of a huge civic administration.

Bombay Mayors have created quite astonishing precedents. Meherally was perhaps the only Mayor in the world (outside Nazi-occupied Europe) who was arrested and sent to jail while still holding this distinguished civic office. Mr. Nagindas Master walked out of the jail straight to the Municipal Corporation building to assume the Mayoralty. He is also the second President of the Bombay Presidency Congress Committee simultaneously to become the Mayor of the city. The first was Mr. Nariman.

It was the recent fire and explosion, the most terrible tragedy ever to hit Bombay, that is said to have prompted the Government to release the imprisoned Mayor. And since the moment he came out of jail, Mr. Master has been applying himself tirelessly to the task of providing relief to the thousands of victims of the grim debacle. At the moment he has no other thought in his mind. Night and day he grapples with the perplexing problems of food and clothing and shelter and rehabilitation of these poor souls who lost everything they had in the twinkling of an eye on that fateful Friday.

When I met him he was more than satisfied with the response of the Bombay citizens to his appeal for relief. Thanks to the generosity of the public he has been able to provide food and clothing to most of the destitutes. Now the question that remains is to help them to re-start their lives. Those who have suffered big losses of property are beyond the scope of relief. But Mr. Master is anxious to render some financial assistance to the many poor and lower middle class people—the small shop-keepers, grocers, tailors, etc., with a view to rehabilitating them in their respective professions.

Those seeking such assistance should immediately apply to the Mayor.

*

"Bhook"

Those who saw both the People's Theatre ballets "Starvation and Epidemic" and "Save Bengal" in the "Voice of Bengal" programme and also Sadhona Bose's "Bhook" at Excelsior could not help comparing the sense of utter realism that characterised the former with the rather insipid romanticism and luke-warm 'reformism' of the latter.

I like and admire Sadhona Bose both as a dancer on the stage and as an actress on the screen. She has grace, abandon and sensitivity—rare assets for an artist. She is conscientious and painstaking in her work. And it is a happy augury that gifted artistes like her are stepping out of the mythological atmosphere of the classical dances and using their talent for interpretation of themes that are urgent and alive. "Bhook" has the same significance in the evolution of Sadhona Bose as a socially-conscious artist as "Rhythm Of Life" had in the case of Uday Shanker.

But with all that I did not like "Bhook". To begin with I could not be in sympathy with the typically upper class attitude towards the problem of starvation exemplified in this ballet. The marriage of rich girl to poor boy does not solve the problem of hunger, rather it helps to hide the ugly face of reality behind a golden haze of romance. Indeed, the charming personality of Sadhona, in the role of the hoarder's daughter, completely detracts the attention both from the wrong-doings of the hoarder and the misery of the peasants.

Equally fundamental is the criticism of the rhythmic structure of the ballet. It has been rightly asserted that any theme can be interpreted in this form. The one condition is that the interpretation should be entirely through rhythmic movements and gestures. But "Bhook", beginning with an entertaining ensemble, was soon transformed into a pantomime drama, with dialogues spoken, commentary-like, off stage. Therein lies the failure of Sadhona Bose as a composer. Shankar in his various purposeful ballets—"Rhythm of Life", "Labour And Machinery", "Voice of India"—has demonstrated how the most complicated social and political and even economic themes can be interpreted through dance movements and musical effects. Even the People's Theatre artistes, none of whom is a trained dancer and all of whom had but two weeks training, scored in contrast by *dancing* (and not acting or speaking) the most important motif of the ballet—the pitiable plight of the hungry destitutes. The suggestion of broken-down humanity is convincingly conveyed—and conveyed through dance movements. Like the soulless, mechanised robot-like human beings in Shankar's ballet, here too the deliberate lack of rhythm, and emphasis on angular movements creates the required effect of human life that is out of joint completely.

*

The Reason Why

Why then should untrained amateurs succeed where the talented and experienced artistes like Sadhona Bose failed? I think the answer has already been given by our Art Critic in his last week's Notes and Comments. I quote it because it admirably sums up the whole argument:

> "Why should such simple performances be effective in their appeal? The reply can be found with no difficulty. The artistes who present them are the people of definite views and deep political convictions. They do not belong to the class of the artistes of the professional stage or to the category of the stage-struck amateurs of the high society. They have pledged themselves to the noble purpose of spreading the messages of patriotism, liberty, unity and economic prosperity. The People's Theatre movement relies upon its own strength and not on the service of mercenary artistes."

To be able to depict political and social reality in an art form, one must possess not only an artistic sense but also an understanding of political and social forces. To be able to dance the life of the gods one need not be godly. But to dance the life of the people one must identify oneself with the people!

*

Open Air Theatre

All those who had an occasion to attend the various plays staged in connection with the Marathi Stage Centenary celebrations or the People's Theatre show "The Voice Of Bengal" held at the same place on Friday and Saturday night, have marvelled at the wonderful open air auditorium that accommodated nearly 8,000 people—probably the first and certainly the biggest thing of its kind ever erected in India. Never before has

G. L. KULKARNI.

(Continued on Page .

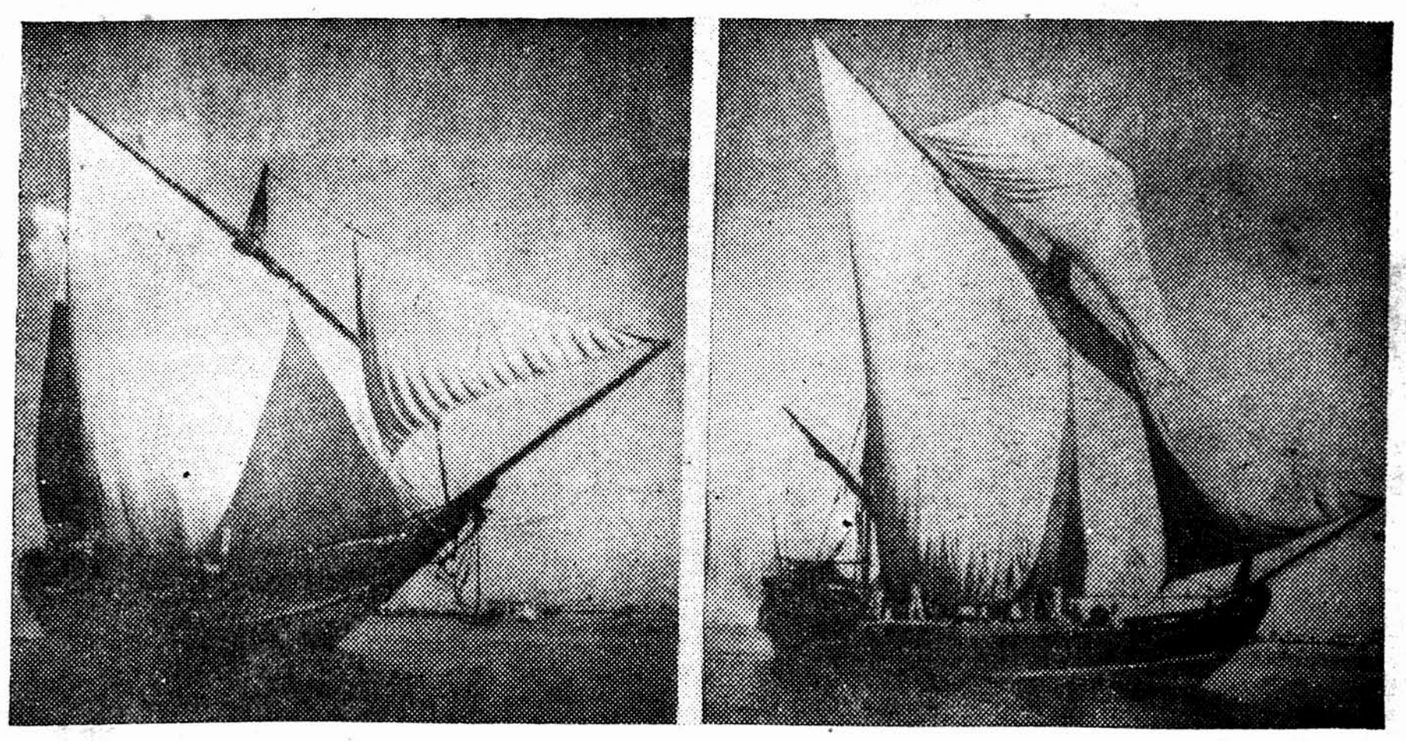
"ONCE UPON A TIME...."

"...AND NOW!"

Two contrasting moods from the ballet "Save Bengal" which is the highlight of the People's Theatre show "Voice Of Bengal" to be staged for the last time tomorrow night, in aid of Bengal and the victims of the local fire and explosion.

Photos: D. R. D. WADIA.

Sailing Ships Of The West Coast



'Fatemari' and (right) 'Kotia', two kinds of sailing craft that ply along India's coast line.

As a result of the working of the Country Craft Organisation set up by the War Transport Department last year to give relief to railways by diverting as much traffic as possible to country craft, a large volume of traffic was handled by country craft in the 1943 sailing season. As far as information is available, between February and May 1943, 13,751 tons of goods were imported by country craft into Sind, 96,812 tons into Bombay 35259 tons into Konkan and 39,624 tons into Malabar, as against 9,602 tons, 95,785 tons, 25,768 tons and 28,852 tons respectively in the corresponding months of 1942.

In January 1944, 27,577 bales of cotton were shipped from Karachi by country craft as against 5,524 bales in January 1943. There has been an increase of about 100 per cent in the latest total clearance of cotton from Karachi by country craft as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Besides cotton, foodgrains, salt, timber, cement and tiles are other items of cargo to the carriage of which country craft have made a substantial contribution

There were about 5,000 craft on the west coast in 1942. of which approximately 100 were lost during the storm of May 1943. This loss, however, has been more than made good by new construction. During the 1942-43 season, 247 new craft with a capacity of about 17,500 tons, were built on the west coast.

Various types of craft are used on the west coast. The majority of these are lateen-rigged, the larger with two masts and the smaller with one mast. The principal types are 'Bagla', 'Batela', 'Kotia,' 'Fatemari', 'Padav', which is ordinarily used as a lighter for carrying passengers and cargo between ship and shore, 'Mahagiri', 'Machhwa' which, as its name implies, is a fishing vessel 'Manjis', and 'Hodi'.

The 'Bagla' is an Arab vessel about 50 feet long and 20 feet wide with a carrying capacity ranging from 100 to 300 tons. It is a decked boat which has ordinarily two masts and three sails.

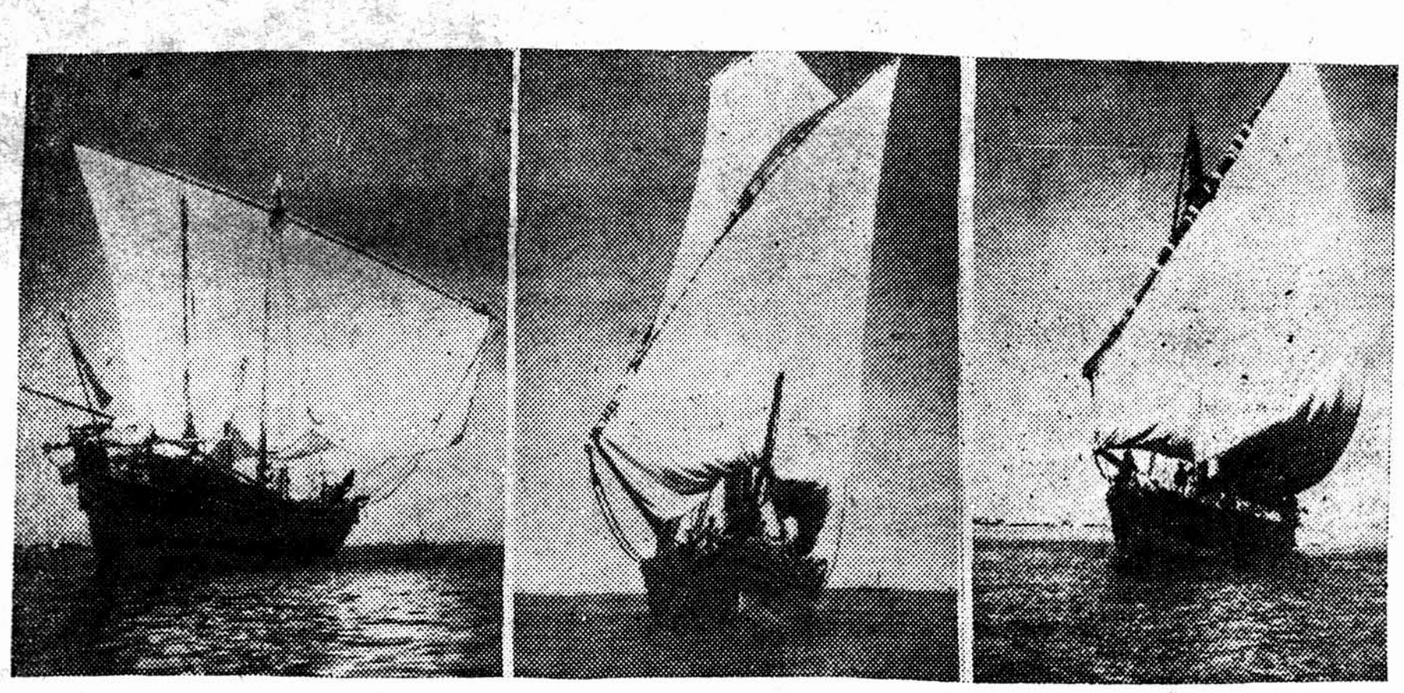
The 'Kotia' has a carrying capacity of 50 to 100 tons and is 30 to 40 feet long and 10 to 15 feet wide.

These two types of craft are employed also for overseas trade.

The 'Batela' which is about 40 feet long and 15 feet wide has a carrying capacity of 50 to 100 tons.

The 'Fatemari' is a deep narrow vessel of great speed which plies between Bombay and Malabar. Its tonnage varies from 25 to 100 tons. The 'Mahagiri' is similar but smaller.

The 'Manjis' which are used on the Malabar coast are small craft of the 'Kotia' type but undecked. Hodis which are used in Konkan are similar in type but smaller in size.



Three other kinds of coastal craft seen in Indian waters.

Monopoly Capital Rules Germany

(Continued from Page 2)

with the occupation of Austria, Poland and Yugoslavia. One thinks of the Steel Trust, which ate up the biggest Dutch blast furnaces and steel works and the Luxembourg mining concern, Hadir. One thinks of the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdener Bank, which annexed collectively all the big banks of the countries enslaved by Hitler and to-day represents the greatest financial power on the European Continent.

The big concerns are Hitler's pathfinders not only to power but to world conquest. Their economic and his political penetration of foreign lands go hand in hand. The building up of a huge military machine in Germany brings the trust immense profits and ensures it greater weight in its dealings abroad. Hitler's provocative foreign policy and the expansion of the mammoth concerns are not to be separated; they are mutually interdependent. Mannesmann is an example of this, not so well-known as I. G. Farben or Krupp but none the less typical.

The National Socialist Government's first act consists in the granting of substantial subsidies to the heavy industries of western Germany for the reopening of closed iron mines in the neighbourhood of the rivers Lahn and Dill. Mannesmann is thus enabled in 1933 to put back into operation iron mines which have been closed down because of high running expenses. In 1936 the firm leases the extensive ore deposits of Prince zu Stelberg-Wernigerode and immediately begins working them. Of course the German ore is very poor in iron.

Before the war breaks out, Hitler's domestic policy gives the Mannesmann concern opportunity for a haul of a particularly infamous sort. On November 8, 1938 the German diplomatic attache Von Rath, nephew of the chairman of the board of directors of the I. G. Farben trust, is shot down in Paris. Twenty-four hours later Goebbels decrees an "outbreak of popular wrath" against the Jews because the Paris assassin was a Jew. Synagogues throughout Germany go up in flames, the owners of Jewish businesses and industrial plants are shipped to concentration camps and the enterprises themselves become the booty of the Aryan progromists.

Mannesmann is among the unscrupulous usufructuaries of the Jewish massacre. He expropriates from Jewish ownership the Wolf, Netter and Jacobi works in Berlin with their eight foundries and rolling mills. He "takes over" the likewise Jewish Hahn' schen works in Berlin and thereby doubles at one stroke the concern's production of thin sheet metal. He seizes "for the protection of the scrap-iron trade" one of the biggest scrap-iron and metal wholesale establishments in the Ruhr district, the M. Stern A.G., and divides it up with other industrialists of western Germany.

While this is still taking place the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia begins. Mannesmann has long owned pipe mills there in the vicinity of Maehrisch-Ostrau. Hitler's annexation of the Sudeten enables Mannesmann to acquire the Oskar and Anselm pits. When Hitler enters Prague Mannesmann becomes head of the second biggest iron-producing concern in Czechoslovakia, the Prager Eisen-und Industriegesellschaft.

The Mannesmann concern enters this war as the sixth biggest mining trust in Germany, with over 50,000 workers and a steel production of about 1,150,000 tons. Meanwhile the Nazi press has become very parsimonious with facts and figures concerning the conquests of the big concerns and their war profits. It has good reason; for the publication of such facts would deal a death blow to the legend of the "war of German socialism against the plutocracies."

From its last annual business report we learn—characteristically in general terms only—that in the third year of war the concern "has increased in size through new mergers and acquisition of shares." Silence reigns as to the nature of these flotations and mergers. In the same year, 1941-42, the concern has undergone a series of capital increases through which the value of the daughter companies has been increased from fifty-two to eighty-one million marks. Further capital increases follow at the end of 1942. The Prager Eisen-Industrie A. G. doubles its capital, from 140 to 280 million crowns, without having to borrow money. At the same time Mannesmann pays into the "depreciation" account, which might better be called "profit concealment," 55,000,000 marks—21,000,000 more than in the preceding year. "Increased sales," "gain in export income" (since the countries occupied by Hitler must pay whatever price is asked by Krupp, I. G. Farben, Goering and Mannesmann), "creation of new points of support abroad"—these are the battlecries of Mannesmann, whose shares on the German stock exchange rise as soldiers fall.

We have been saying "Mannesmann." The five brothers of that name have long been dead. The concern is now run by a consortium of big bankers and industrialists. Especially strong influence is wielded by the Deutsche Bank, the Steel Trust and the Elektriziaetskapital. The firm's connection with the state has been much closer in Hitler's era than it was in the Kaiser's time. The history of the Mannesmann concern, with its methods of corruption, robbery and the fomenting of rebellion, mirrors the history of German imperialism. Like Krupp and I. G. Farben, Mannesmann is in the vanguard of Pan-German chauvinism.

On the bodies of German Jews, Red Army soldiers and soldiers of the Third Reich, the Mannesmann concern—a typical exponent of the era of William the Second and Adolf Hitler—has climbed to a giddy height. Its downfall will be swift and final.—U.S.O.W.I.

Visitor: "If I gave you a hundred plums and you sold fifty per cent of them how many would you have left?"

Pupil: "Don't know, sir, we always do our sums in apples".

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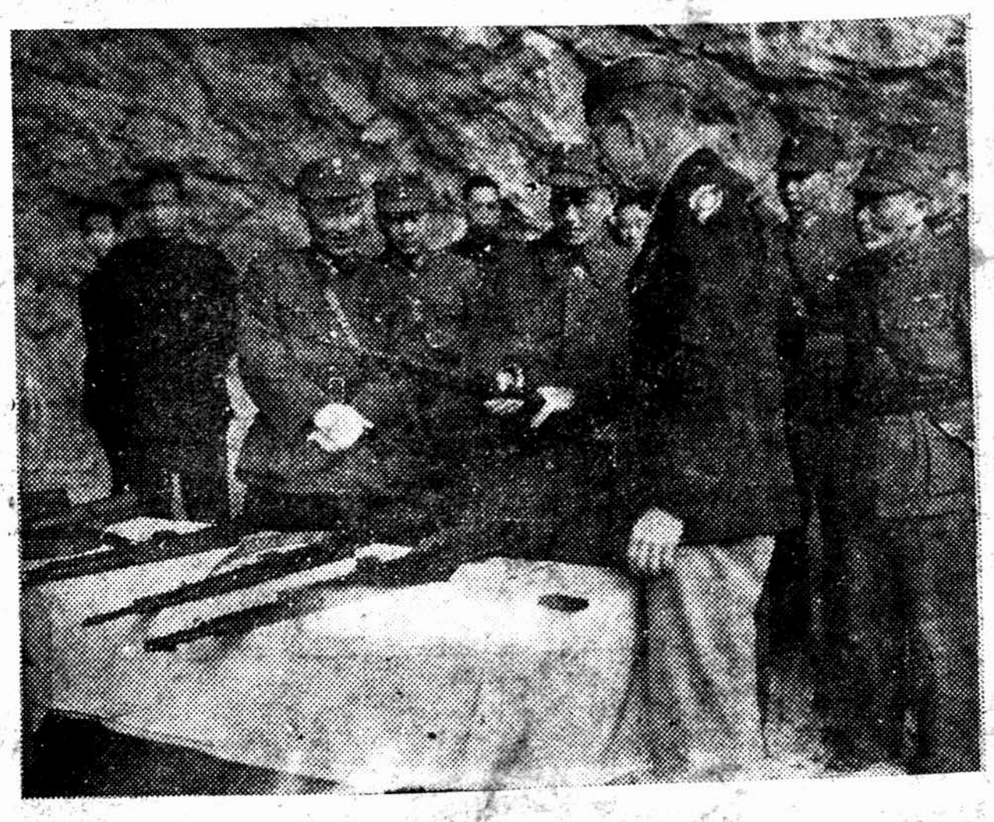
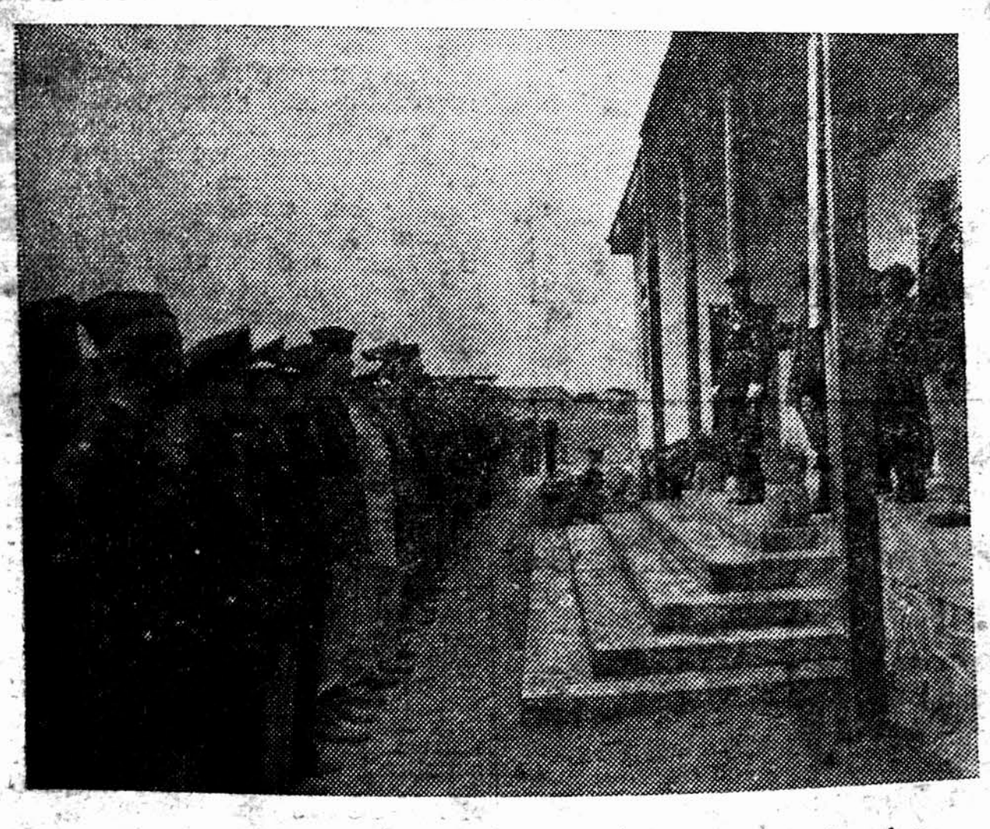
Chiang's Soldiers Learn To Handle Modern Arms

Generalissimo Chiang-kai-Shek recently paid a visit to the new Infantry Training Centre in Kwangsi, where American instructors are training Chinese officers and men in the use of modern weapons of war.

General 'Joe' Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of U. S. forces in China, Burma and India, under whose command American-trained Chinese troops are fighting the Japanese in Northern Burma.



Brigadier General Arms, Chief Instructor of the centre, displays some of the arms the Chinese soldiers are learning to handle. At the left is General Pai Chung-Hsi, Deputy Chief of Staff, of Chinese army, who is a Muslim.



The Generalissimo addresses the American instructors.

Chinese soldiers demonstrate their skill with the machine-gun.

—Photos: U. S. O. W. I.

Duranty's New Book Tells Inside Story Of Soviet Russia

NEW YORK, (By Cable).

Walter Duranty's just published "Story of Soviet Russia" is hailed in this week's 'New York Herald Tribune' book review section as possibly the best short history of modern Russia yet written in the English language. The tribute is bestowed by Joseph Barnes, the American newspaperman who accompanied Wendell Willkie on his "One World" trip to Russia and around the world.

Barnes writes:

"Duranty is no Marxist. Nor is he so steeped in Russia that he forgets, as do most Marxist and anti-Marxist historians, the tremendous interaction of events in Russia and outside. He knows and states with sharp precision the deep difference between Russia and the West. He knows, also, their growing interdependence. The curious, often baffling story of what has happened to the men and women of Soviet Russia since 1917 is told here in the context in which it happened.

"This is the basic merit, for example, of Duranty's explanation of the Soviet treason trials, of which he has written probably the most convincing short account in the English language.

"The Soviet Union's great purge began... December 1, 1934. But Paul Barthou, the best friend in Western Europe of both Russia and peace, had been killed two months before.....And each trial, each succeeding wave of Kremlin super vigilance followed, as if on signal, one of the steps by which the Nazis edged Europe and the world closer to war. The link between the Nazis and the trials is one of great clues to what was otherwise a mystery and Duranty clarifies this without making the mistake of denying that there were other clues.

"In this book Duranty, who must be tired of being called the dean of foreign reporters in Moscow, has tried his hand at the new trade of writing history. He still writes as he pleases. ("I Write As I Please" is the title of another of Duranty's books) The Biblical language, Athenian parallels, nursery jingles and asides on philosophy are all woven into a running pattern in this history.

"This makes a new, complicated kind of history. But the facts and dates are, with only four or five minor exceptions, accurate. And best of all, they are told so well and in such a warm human style that reading this book is like listening to the exciting talk of a very wise, complicated man. For the first time there is now available a short history of Soviet Russia which leaves no one with a valid excuse for not knowing the main outlines of one of the most fateful developments of this century."—USOWI.

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

General MacArthur is an eighth cousin of Mr. Churchill.

The British aircraft-carrier 'Victorious' was in action with the U.S. Navy in the Pacific for six months, during which she sailed 30,000 miles.

Airfields now cover 250,000 acres in Britain and estimated expenditure on aerodromes and other establishments for the Allied air forces in Britain alone is £165,000,000.

The British Post Office, by using war economy labels, has saved over 40,000,000 envelopes.

Typical of the work of the Y W C A. (Young Women's Christian Association) is the club in Chelmsford, Essex, where for 3d. a week women war workers and land girls can have a bath, wash their hair, do their laundry and ironing, play games, write letters and invite friends in for a light meal.

Two thousand five hundred British restaurants now serve 600,000 meals a day.

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